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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 20 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 3, 1935 — No. 1

4,151 Birds Entered in Poultry Exhibit at State Farm Show

The poultry exhibit at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 21-25, with 4,151 birds entered, will be the largest winter exhibit of its kind in America, according to the official entry list now being printed. This is an increase of 766 birds over the entries a year ago. More large fowls, bantams, turkeys and ducks but fewer geese will be shown than in the last Show. This will be the biggest poultry show in the history of Pennsylvania, the management asserts.

The Show will be divided among the classes as follows: Large fowls, 2,279 birds; bantams, 1,115; ducks, 193; geese, 76; turkeys, 178; vocational classes, 215; and 4-H Club classes, 95. All but six out of the 170 standard breeds and varieties of poultry as recorded by the American Standard of Perfection, will be seen in the Pennsylvania Show this year.

Two Breed Meets

Two breeds will hold special club meets. These are the State Brown Leghorn Meet with 103 birds entered and the Crested Fowl Club Meet with 335 entries.

Nine widely known authorities will officiate as judges in the poultry department. Among these are: Lloyd Hallenbach, Greendale - on - Hudson, New York; P. P. Ives, New Haven, Connecticut; W. G. Minich, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Fred W. Otte, Peekskill, New York; A. O. Schilling, Rochester, New York; D. G. Witmyer, Lititz, Pennsylvania; Harry Wolsieffer, Millville, New Jersey. In addition to the foregoing, W. H. Rice, specialist in poultry production in the University of Maryland will judge the turkeys and L. M. Black, poultry specialist of the New Jersey College of Agriculture, will place the awards in the 4-H Club and vocational classes. The judging will start Monday morning, January 21.

Baby Chick Show

In addition to the poultry exhibit, there will be a baby chick show in which 35 entries of 25 chicks each, have been made. The judges of the baby chicks will be E. W. Callenbaugh and H. C. Knandel of the Pennsylvania State College and R. C. Ogle, New York College of Agriculture.

As a new feature of the poultry industry's part in the Farm Show, a dressed turkey exhibit has been provided. This department will be judged by James Gwin of the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, J. C. Huttar of New York and W. H. Rice of Maryland.

Department To Exhibit At Show

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is planning to feature several important lines of its work at the State Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 21-25.

The location of the exhibit space has been changed from the northeast corner of the main exhibition section of the Farm Show Building to the west end of this same room where approximately 1,000 square feet of floor space will be utilized.

In animal industry, the Department will feature the control of Bang (bovine infectious abortion) disease showing how tests are made to determine infection as well as important details of the Pennsylvania plan for eliminating the disease. Other exhibits in this division will cover the progress in bovine tuberculosis eradication and the effective enforcement of the Pennsylvania Dog Law.

In plant industry, the Department will display interesting features of its work in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania seed law, especially as it relates to the control of noxious weeds. Colored photographs and magnifying glasses will be utilized in this exhibit to show noxious weed seeds in the common field seeds, and to illustrate the high cost of lack of weed control in Pennsylvania. Seed analysts will be on hand to demonstrate their work and to answer questions.

In marketing work, there will be featured the great variety of high grade, Pennsylvania-produced food products available to local consumers throughout the year. Delicious canned products, dressed poultry, fruit and vegetables will be displayed in the various grades.

The foods and chemistry exhibit will stress the task of keeping Pennsylvania food products safe for human consumption. A typical dining room scene is being arranged to illustrate the exhibit and to show how Pennsylvania leads all States in the enforcement of pure food laws.

The Department exhibit will be attractively decorated and thoroughly flood-lighted. It is the hopes of the officials to make this display one of the most interesting and instructive at the Farm Show this year.

Census of Farms Now Under Way

The 1935 census of agriculture began in Pennsylvania with the opening of the new year.

This is the first detailed tabulation of Pennsylvania farms and of the extent of the farming business in the Commonwealth to be made since 1930.

The results of this Census are anxiously awaited since they will be the first complete statistics to show the effects of the prolonged depression on the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

In view of the extreme importance of this Census in determining future policies relative to the welfare of farmers, the heartiest cooperation of farm owners and operators with the Census enumerators, is being urged.

The Census covers 100 items not all of which obviously will apply to each farmer. The Census Bureau assures all farmers that the information given will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be used as a basis of taxation, nor communicated to any tax official.

New York Used More Pennsylvania Eggs

The broadening of the markets for Pennsylvania-grown products is indicated by a recent report issued by the New York Department of Agriculture which showed an increase of 1,600,000 dozens in number of eggs received in New York City from the Keystone State in 1933 compared to 1932.

The number of cases of Pennsylvania eggs received in New York in 1932 was 179,000; the number increased to 231,000 in 1933.

Over two hundred million dozen eggs were received in New York City during 1933 but of this number only 25,000,000 dozen, or one-eighth of the total, came from New York State and Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 21-25, 1935

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John A. McSparran, Secretary of Agriculture — George F. Johnson, Editor

Vol. 20 — Harrisburg, Pa., January 10, 1935 — No. 2

Plan For Capacity Attendance At Nineteenth Annual Farm Exposition

An attendance exceeding 300,000 is anticipated during the nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which opens in Harrisburg, Monday, January 21 for five days and four evenings, according to John H. Light, director. Last year it was estimated that 287,000 people saw the ten acres of exhibits. The attendance has exceeded 250,000 at each Show since the mammoth new home for the Exhibition was constructed in 1930.

In view of record mid-week crowds, Director Light is repeating his plea, made a year ago, for all people who conveniently can, to visit the Show either Monday or Friday. The exhibits must all be in place by eight o'clock Monday morning and cannot be torn up until after six o'clock Friday afternoon so that either of these two days affords a splendid opportunity to see the Exposition without the inconvenience of overcrowded isles.

Interest Greatest Ever

The interest in the coming Exhibition has far exceeded that of a year ago, the director states. In anticipation of more visitors, additional parking space has been provided a short distance to the rear of the Farm Show Building. Thirty thousand programs and twenty thousand reduced fare certificates have been mailed to prospective show visitors throughout the northeastern quarter of the United States. The program is a 24-page booklet giving the day-to-day events at the Show as well as the details of twenty-eight separate conventions of agricultural associations. The reduced fare certificates are required by the members of all cooperating organizations who desire to make the trip to Harrisburg by rail and take advantage of a special round trip rate of one and a third fare.

The program indicates that four conventions and four luncheons or banquets are scheduled for Monday, January 21; six meetings and three banquets for Tuesday; eleven conventions and five banquets for Wednesday; five meetings and one banquet for Thursday; and one convention for Friday.

The judging of 1,498 head of horses, sheep, swine and cattle; 4,100 chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys; and approximately 6,000 entries in the sixteen other departments of the Show, will get under way early Monday morning and will continue until late Friday morning when the grand champion 4-H Club baby beef award is made. Sales of pure bred swine will be held in the small judging arena Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and the auctioning of the 4-H Club fat lambs and steers is scheduled to begin at 1 p. m., Friday.

Special Evening Entertainment

Evening entertainment has been arranged in the auditorium of the Show building for each day of the week. Monday evening, the popular opening meeting will be staged with several prominent speakers and special music. Tuesday evening, the vocational schools will entertain Show visitors with a parade and demonstration and on Wednesday evening members of 4-H Clubs will have a feature program. The semi-finals and finals in the State horseshoe pitching contest will be the outstanding event at the Farm Show on Thursday evening. Several dozen county champions will compete for Statewide honors.

In the auditorium on the second floor of the Building, the Vocational Schools program including demonstration contests will be staged starting Monday morning and ending Wednesday afternoon. Performances in the State One-act Play Contest will take place in this auditorium starting Wednesday evening and continuing until Friday p. m. Eighteen rural groups will compete for the Statewide dramatic honors.

Every county in the State will be represented in one or more of the twenty-three competitive departments of the Show, judging from the entry lists already completed. Last year, every county was represented and farmers in every county won a portion of the $37,000 prize money.

Space Readily Sold

Interest in the commercial department has been most gratifying to the Show management. Practically all the exhibit booths had been placed under contract a month before the date for opening the show. Mr. Light explains that the space has been sold more readily this year than ever before.

With the renewed enthusiasm for Pennsylvania agriculture, with several old records already shattered, and with plans completed for many new features, Director Light expresses great satisfaction over the prospects for making the 1935 Exposition by far the finest yet staged in the Keystone State.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD DURING THE PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW IN HARRISBURG, JANUARY 21, 22, 23, 24 AND 25

Organization	Monday, Jan. 21 Morn.	Monday, Jan. 21 Aft.	Monday, Jan. 21 Eve.	Tuesday, Jan. 22 Morn.	Tuesday, Jan. 22 Aft.	Tuesday, Jan. 22 Eve.	Wednesday, Jan. 23 Morn.	Wednesday, Jan. 23 Aft.	Wednesday, Jan. 23 Eve.	Thu., Jan. 24 Morn.	Thu., Jan. 24 Aft.	Meeting Place
Sheep and Wool Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7:30	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Swine Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	7:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room E—Farm Show
Dairymen's Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30†	Room F—Farm Show
Ayrshire Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6:30*	--------	--------	University Club
Brown Swiss Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	3:00	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Holstein-Friesian Clubs	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	12:30	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Guernsey Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	6:30*	9:00	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room C—Farm Show
Jersey Cattle Club	--------	--------	6:00*	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Harrisburger Hotel
Dairy and Milk Inspectors	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30	6:30*	10:00	2:00	Penn-Harris Hotel
Beekeepers' Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	10:00	1:30	7:00*	9:30	1:30	Room D—Farm Show
Former State Board	--------	2:30	5:30*	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room D—Farm Show
Horticultural Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:00	2:00	6:30*	9:00	2.00	Room B—Farm Show
Vegetable Growers	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1.30	--------	9:30	1:30	--------	--------	--------	Room E—Farm Show
Potato Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	1:30	6:00*	9:00	1:30	--------	--------	--------	Room F—Farm Show
Tobacco Growers	--------	--------	--------	--------	1:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room D—Farm Show
Poultry Association	--------	1:30	--------	9:00	2:00	6:00*	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room B—Farm Show
Turkey Breeders	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	12:00	--------	--------	--------	Room E—Farm Show
Association of Markets	12:00*	1:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Harrisburger Hotel
Nut Growers' Association	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:30	1:30	Room E—Farm Show
Threshermen and Farmers	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	9:00	1:30	6:00*	--------	--------	Chestnut Street Aud.
Society of Farm Women	10:00	1:30	6:00*	9:30	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Room F—Farm Show
4-H Club Assembly	--------	12:00	--------	--------	12:00	--------	--------	12:00	--------	--------	12:00	Room F—Farm Show
Allied Dairy Farmers Assn.	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	Friday, 1 p. m., Room B—Farm Show

* Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place.
† Banquet at 6:30 p. m. at Fifth Street Methodist Church.

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Farm Crop Values Rebound Sharply From Low Point Reached In 1932

The value of farm crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1934 shows a seventy percent gain over the record low total of 1932, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Substantially higher prices received by farmers were primarily responsible for this continued advance in aggregate value. The estimates for the past three years are: 1934, $142,000,000; 1933, $118,000,000; and 1932, $84,000,000.

Value estimates must not be confused with cash income since a large proportion of the field crops grown in Pennsylvania is fed to livestock and sold in the form of livestock or livestock products, Department officials explain. Cash income estimates for 1934 covering all farm products sold, which will likely total roughly $200,000,000 compared with $171,000,000 in 1933, will be announced at a later date.

The records for 1934 easily sustain the standing of Pennsylvania as one of the leading agricultural states. The Commonwealth had the most valuable potato crop despite the low price, the third most valuable apple crop, and the fourth most valuable hay crop of any state. Furthermore, Pennsylvania ranked, among all the states, first in the production of buckwheat and cigar-leaf tobacco, fourth in rye, fifth in grapes, silage corn and cherries, eighth in pears and oats, ninth in corn, tenth in winter wheat, twelfth in peaches, and fourteenth in the value of all crops.

The six most important Pennsylvania crops in order of their 1934 value are: corn, hay, potatoes, wheat, oats and apples. The potato crop which was one and a half times as large as in 1933, was worth only two thirds as much due to a drop from 90 to 41 cents a bushel in the average price paid farmers. All the leading crops with the exception of potatoes, showed an increase in unit value over 1933.

The following table gives the total production and estimated December 1 value of the principal crops produced in Pennsylvania during 1934:

Crop	Production	Value
Corn	52,896,000 (bus.)	$40,730,100
Winter wheat	14,654,000 (bus.)	13,482,400
Oats	24,915,000 (bus.)	12,956,500
Barley	1,734,000 (bus.)	1,214,000
Rye	1,344,000 (bus.)	1,008,000
Buckwheat	3,105,000 (bus.)	1,615,000
White potatoes	34,000,000 (bus.)	13,940,300
Tame hay	2,562,000 (tons)	39,711,200
Apples (total)	8,554,000 (bus.)	7,699,000
Peaches	442,000 (bus.)	818,000
Pears	385,000 (bus.)	289,000
Grapes	18,981 (tons)	512,000

41 Merchants Fined For Law Violations

Forty-one dealers in food products were ordered prosecuted during December for the alleged violation of State pure food laws, according to the monthy report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Among the violations listed are the following: apricots misbranded and containing excessive sulphate, chocolate covered cherries with added sulphur dioxide, glace cherries and pineapple with added sulphur dioxide, twelve cases of non-registration as required by the bakery law, seven cases of butter with excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat, four cases of non-registration as required by the carbonated beverage law, one case of adulterated orange juice, one case of coffee adulterated with chicory and containing cereal, six cases of operating milk plants without permits, one violation of the cold storage law resulting from having unmarked eggs in storage, one violation of the fresh egg law, one case where chocolate milk low in butterfat was being sold, one violation of the sausage law in which sausage contained added flour, and one violation of the vinegar law resulting from the sale of vinegar low in acidity.

The counties in which these prosecutions were ordered are: Allegheny, Bradford, Cambria, Delaware, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Philadelphia, [illegible], Warren and Washington.

More Corn, Oats On Pa. Farms

The fortunate position of Pennsylvania with respect to 1934 drought damage is reflected in a recent Federal-State Crop report.

This report shows that Pennsylvania is one of the few leading agricultural states to have more corn and oats in farm bins and cribs on January 1, this year than on the corresponding date a year ago. For the entire country, there is a reduction of 43 percent in farm stocks of corn, and 24 percent in farm stock of oats. Pennsylvania showed a gain of 10 percent in corn and 20 percent in oats.

The farm wheat stocks in Pennsylvania are reported as 5,313,000 bushels on January 1, 1935, and 6,629,000 bushels on January 1, 1934.

Slight Drop In Prices Paid Farmers

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products declined two points between November 15 and December 15 but closed the year six points higher than at the end of 1933, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Prices paid for grains, meat animals, dairy products, and poultry products made the greatest improvement during the year. The index for the fruit and vegetable class was substantially lower due principally to the price received for potatoes.

The December 15 average prices with November and pre-war comparisons, follow:

	Dec. 1910-'14	Nov. 1934	Dec. 1934
Wheat per bu.	.96	.92	.95
Corn per bu.	.67	.78	.81
Oats per bu.	.46	.53	.55
Barley per bu.	.68	.67	.71
Rye per bu.	.78	.72	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.52	.51
Potatoes per bu.	.70	.42	.41
Hay per ton	16.10	14.60	14.50
Apples per bu.	.71	.90	.95
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.58	6.10	6.10
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.16	4.70	4.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.34	6.40	6.20
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	2.70	2.80
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	5.40	5.70
Milk cows per head	53.66	46.00	47.00
Horses per head	167.60	124.00	121.00
Mules per head	....	121.00	118.00
Chickens per lb.	.124	.142	.143
Turkeys per lb.	....	.20	.21
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.86	1.90	1.90
Butter per lb.	.34	.27	.28
Butterfat per lb.	....	.27	.29
Eggs per doz.	.362	.352	.309
Wool per lb.	.212	.23	.23
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
United States	100	101	101
Grain	100	109	116
Fruits and vegetables	100	94	85
Meat animals	100	72	73
Dairy products	100	105	107
Chickens and eggs	100	125	119
Unclassified	100	123	113
Pennsylvania	100	102	100
Grain	100	97	100
Fruits and vegetables	100	71	72
Meat animals	100	77	77
Dairy products	100	111	112
Chickens and eggs	100	131	118
Unclassified	100	91	90
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
FARMERS PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	80	80
Pennsylvania	100	81	79

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to January 1, With Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	803.05	800
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	741.80	750
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	3	740.85	728
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 21)	Chester	2	2	4	733.55	726
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	733.55	744
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	733.20	773
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	7	732.25	743
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	4	8	728.70	751
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 57)*	Chester	9	3	9	727.65	690
Kauder's Pedigree Leghorns	New York	4	7	10	722.35	764

* This pen is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER, 1932-1934

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
December 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
December 1933	69.77	21.39	21.63	23.8	1.12
December 1932	62.52	18.83	19.38	23.4	3.20

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Announce Successful Experiments In Search For Potato Wart Control

A specific control for potato wart, a disease which has menaced garden potato patches in certain sections of the anthracite and bituminous coal regions and seriously threatened the potato industry of the Commonwealth, has been developed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and is giving successful results in experimental tests, according to R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry

The control is a chemical treatment of the soil with ammonium sulfo-cyanate and was first used in the bureau's experimental plots at Drifton, Luzerne County, in 1932. Subsequent checking in 1933 and 1934 has verified the effectiveness of this chemical, but, as Mr. Bell explains, many phases of the work remain to be investigated and the problem of practical potato wart control must still be viewed as strictly in the experimental stage.

Disease Discovered in 1918

Potato wart was first discovered in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1918. It is believed that the disease was introduced from Europe in the spring of 1912 when many carloads of imported potatoes were received in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, due to a local shortage of the crop. A complete survey made in 1919 and subsequently showed that the disease had not reached the principal potato growing areas of the State. A quarantine was established and only a wart-immune variety of potato—the Spalding Rose—has been grown in the infected territory.

It was first thought that by growing the immune variety, it might be possible to starve out the disease, but the wart persisted. In fact, the disease was found in one test garden in 1934 which had not grown a susceptible variety for sixteen years. This, along with other evidence, rather conclusively exploded the starvation theory, according to the pathologists in immediate charge of the work.

Chemicals a Last Resort

Faced with the prospects of complete failure in the original points of attack, the bureau research workers in 1927 decided to make one more attempt at a control and set up a program which among other things included a further study of chemical soil disinfectants. By 1933, after six years of painstaking effort, all chemicals were eliminated, except ammonium sulfo-cyanate, which was first developed as a chemical weed killer. This treatment has been almost 100 percent effective in killing wart organisms. Because of the effect of the chemical on the growth of plants, it is necessary, however, to delay planting the potato in the soil for 80 or 90 days, depending upon soil conditions and the weather. Once conditions are right, it has been found that the crop appears to be stimulated by the treatment and an excellent growth and yield result.

Many New Farmers Business Groups Formed

Records of the corporations bureau, Department of State, show that more agricultural cooperative associations were chartered in Pennsylvania during 1934 than in any other year during the last ten. Twenty of the new associations were formed under the non-capital stock agricultural cooperative act of June 12, 1919, and five under the capital stock act of April 30, 1929, according to H. A. Hanemann, market analyst of the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture. Of the twenty non-capital stock cooperatives established, seven were formed for the marketing of wool and sheep, five for the cooperative buying of farm supplies, six for the marketing of milk and milk products, one for the marketing of rabbits and one for the improvement of the market for cut flowers grown under glass, he explains. Of the five capital stock cooperatives formed, four were established for the buying of gasoline, oil, kerosene, other petroleum products and farm supplies, and one for the marketing of eggs.

At the present time, there are actively engaged in business in Pennsylvania, 104 agricultural cooperatives incorporated under the non-capital stock act of June 12, 1919, 17 associations incorporated under the capital stock act of April 30, 1929, and 41 associations or companies formed under other corporate acts of Pennsylvania or cooperative agricultural acts of other States. These 162 farm business corporations include associations which market milk and milk products, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, mushrooms, potatoes, garden vegetables, livestock (beef cattle, sheep and hogs), dairy cattle, wool, rabbits, eggs and poultry, grains, hay and flowers. They also include associations which purchase feeds, fertilizers, lime, baskets, spray materials, twine, automobile supplies (tires, tubes, chains, etc.), petroleum products (gasoline, kerosene and oil) and farm implements and machinery for their members.

The importance of farmer-owned and operated cooperatives in Pennsylvania is steadily growing and on January 1, 1934, 58,310 Keystone State farmers were members of such organizations, Hanemann reports.

Will Pay Indemnity For Cattle Mastitis

Forty thousand dollars of Federal funds was recently allocated to Pennsylvania to pay indemnity on cattle affected with physical cases of mastitis, according to an announcement by J. B. Reidy, inspector-in-charge for the Federal bureau of animal industry in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Reidy explains that the owner of such cattle must have had their herds Bang's disease tested and tuberculin tested before applications are made for same.

"However," he adds, "if their herds have already been Bang's disease tested and tuberculin tested, they can send their applications in and we can proceed to make an examination of such herds and condemn and appraise physical cases of mastitis.

"The amount of indemnity paid is the same as that paid on Bang's disease, a maximum of $20.00 on a grade and $50.00 on a pure bred, provided that the total of the amounts received from the butcher's salvage and indemnity from the Government does not exceed the appraised value."

Sharp Decline Takes Place In Swine Total

A decrease of 16 percent in the fall pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933, a decrease of about 20 percent in the combined fall and spring pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933; and a prospective decrease of almost 10 percent in the number of sows to farrow in the spring season of 1935 from the number farrowed in the spring of 1934, are shown for Pennsylvania by the recent Pig Crop Report of the United States Department of Agriculture. For the entire country the decrease is considerably more pronounced than for Pennsylvania. These estimated changes are based upon the returns from the December and June pig surveys made in cooperation with the Post Office Department through the Rural Mail Carriers.

The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1934 for the United States is estimated at 52,923,000 head, a decrease of 35 percent from the combined crop of 1933. For the Corn Belt States the combined crop of 39,821,000 head is 37 percent smaller than in 1933. These are the largest decreases in one year on record and the number of pigs saved in 1934 is the smallest in many years. For Pennsylvania the combined crop is estimated at 527,000 or 133,000 less than in 1933.

Turkey Grading Service Continued By State

The turkey grading service inaugurated on a tentative basis for the Christmas holidays in 1933 was continued in 1934 for both Thanksgiving and Christmas, according to a report from the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. In 1933 a total of nearly 500 turkeys were labeled and sold in the Reading and Allentown district.

In 1934 a total of 1,100 turkeys were graded for both holiday seasons. Of the 1,100 turkeys inspected, 658 or 60.14 percent graded Native Fancy, 408 or 33.63 percent graded No. 1 and 28 or 2.56 percent were unclassified.

The bureau will recommend that the project be put on a permanent basis next year with specified rather than tentative grades. Consumers, producers, and retailers have expressed their desire to have this service continued. Graded turkeys sold from 35 to 40 cents per pound as compared to 27 to 35 cents per pound for western and other nearby turkeys.

It is planned that the service be made available to all turkey growers interested, providing it is possible to cover the large area and producers are in the position to pay the fees covering the cost.

Estimated 903,000 Acres Of Winter Wheat Sown

Pennsylvania farmers planted 903,000 acres of winter wheat last fall, which is the same acreage as that sown the previous year, according to estimates made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The December 1 condition of the plantings was reported at 88 percent, 4 points above the condition of the crop a year before. The growth of winter wheat was very rapid in the northern half of the State during November but some of the early sown fields are reported to be turning yellow or infested with fly. Wet weather greatly delayed planting in many localities in Southeastern Pennsylvania and the plants were reported as still rather short in mid-December.

Pennsylvania farmers planted 15,000 less acres to rye last fall than a year ago. Of the 149,000 acres planted in 1933, 112,000 acres were harvested for grain. Rye was sown late last fall but, in general, made a fine start.

Winter wheat sown in the United States last fall for harvest in 1935 is estimated at 44,306,000 acres. This is 5.9 percent more than the revised estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1933 and 3.8 percent more than the revised estimate of acreage seeded in the fall of 1932.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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Some High-Lights of Nineteenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Show

Despite drifting snow, zero weather and slippery roads, 240,000 people attended the nineteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show.

There were 10,035 entries in the twenty-five competitive departments of the exposition compared with 8,873 a year ago. Departments which showed the greatest increase in number of exhibits were milk, corn, potatoes, apples and poultry. Entries were turned away in the livestock department due to lack of exhibit space.

It is believed that over $30,000 of the prize money offered to winners at the Farm Show will be shared by at least 2,000 exhibitors representing every county in Pennsylvania.

Two hundred and fifty exhibitors of commercial products from twenty-one states took part in the Show.

The Chippewa Grange of Beaver County, first prize winner in the Western Division of the one-act play contest, was declared the Grand Champion of the tournament. Eighteen rural groups presented plays.

The Grand Champion 4-H Club steer at the Show this year was a Hereford exhibited by James Carroll of Jackson Center, Mercer County. The steer sold for 47 cents a pound to the Giant Food Markets and brought a total of $460.60.

The highest honor in the 4-H Club went to Charles Harter of Nittany, Centre County, for his fitting of a pen of Southdown lambs which had been bred by Alice Foust, the winner of the same award in the 1934 Show. The pen sold for 35 cents a pound, the Giant Food Markets making the purchase.

The agricultural conventions held during Show week were especially well attended considering weather conditions. The fruit growers, the dairymen and the potato growers, probably had the largest meetings with over 400 in attendance at each.

At the Potato Growers' Banquet on Tuesday evening of Show week, the "Nittany Cobbler" a new variety of potato developed by Dr. E. L. Nixon of The Pennsylvania State College, was announced and named. This variety is said to be highly resistant to leaf roll and mosaic—two seriously destructive potato diseases. Three pecks of these potatoes were sold in spirited auction at the close of the banquet for $26.00 or about 30 cents a piece.

Rudolphe Bourret of Westmoreland County, a 43-year old farmer, is the new horseshoe pitching champion of Pennsylvania. Eighteen county champions participated in this Farm Show feature and the pitching lasted for nearly four hours. Bourret was declared the victor after winning two close final games with Dick Fulmer, Indiana County.

Ten outstanding farmers of the Commonwealth were awarded the honorary degree of Master Farmer at a dinner and meeting arranged during the Farm Show by the Editors of the **Pennsylvania Farmer.** The farmers honored were: Kenzie S. Bagshaw of Blair County, general farmer and cattle breeder; Levi H. Brubaker, Lancaster County, potato and poultry raiser; C. E. Cassel, Dauphin County, stockman; E. J. Grotzinger, Elk County, dairyman; G. Henry Hocker, Wayne County, poultryman; H. W. Skinner, Franklin County, fruit specialist; C. A. Wachsmuth, Butler County, general farmer; James L. Wood, Montgomery County, dairyman; H. Russell Worthington, Chester County, fruit grower, and Roy T. Wotring, Lehigh County, potato farmer.

Forty-three dressed turkey carcasses made up one of the new exhibits at the Farm Show. These carcasses were large and small hens, large and small toms, and attracted the attention of hundreds of Show visitors.

The demonstration team of girls from the Hopewell Township Vocational School, Bedford County, won first place in the home economics demonstration contest at the State Farm Show by their staging a twenty minute demonstration on the food value of milk. A dozen other vocational schools competed.

The Falls-Overfield vocational school of Wyoming County demonstrated the efficient marketing of apples and won first prize in the vocational agricultural demonstrations, sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction.

The Keystone Farmer's degree was awarded by the State Association of Future Farmers of America to thirty-six vocational school boys at a meeting during the Show.

There were 63 entries in the edible nut department, a new section of the Farm Show this year. A great deal of interest was manifested in this exhibit by the Show visitors.

At a meeting of raw milk dealers held during the Show, the Pennsylvania Natural Milk Association was formed. The purpose of this organization is to promote the sale of raw milk in Pennsylvania and to take care of all problems pertaining to the raw milk dealers.

Major awards for individual performance of merit in the one-act play contest at the Farm Show went to Betty Elder, Beaver County, Frederick B. Kerrick, Bradford County, Harry Markey, Jr., Bedford County, Mrs. J. H. McConel, Cambria County, Irene Reets, Berks County, Mrs. Roy Robins, Erie County and J. T. Showers, Clarion County. Minor awards were won by Elva Crawford, Beaver County, Wilbur Hower, Luzerne County and Lawrence Smith, Warren County.

Entries in 1935 and 1934 Shows Compared

Department	1934	1935
Horses	49	87
Sheep	534	571
Swine	142	148
Beef cattle	207	228
Dairy cattle	393	444
Milk	120	220
Corn	437	577
Small grains	209	190
Potatoes	272	338
Tobacco	171	201
Apples	891	1,026
Edible nuts *	....	63
Vegetables	181	233
Maple products	77	70
Apiary products	215	239
Wool	137	103
Eggs	376	358
Baby chicks	33	32
Poultry	2,589	3,066
Dressed turkeys*	....	43
Home economics	1,750	1,698
Cultural arts	25	25
Horseshoe pitching	19	22
Demonstration contests	32	39
Vocational exhibits	14	14
Total	8,873	10,035

* New departments.

Many Specimens Checked In State Laboratory

During 1934, the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture received 560,559 animal and poultry specimens for diagnostical examinations of transmissible diseases. These specimens were distributed as follows: Poultry, 445,506; cattle, 110,718; dogs, 1,851; sheep, 1,006; horses, 669; swine, 235; turkeys, 213; miscellaneous, 361; resulting in 564,234 individual diagnoses and examinations in addition to the actual examinations of specimens.

It was further necessary in many cases to make certain careful investigations running over a period of time in order to reach definite conclusions on various disease problems effecting the control of animal and poultry diseases.

This exacting work was conducted by veterinarians trained in laboratory technique and is one of the first essentials in the State's effort toward the prevention and control of transmissible livestock and poultry diseases, states Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the Bureau. Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth send specimens to the laboratory. The examinations and recommendations are made promptly and the results together with the recommendations are reported to these practicing veterinarians. In the case of the examination of dog brains for rabies, this work becomes extremely important and is a direct service in the saving of human lives on account of hydrofobia.

The number of specimens handled during the year 1934 exceeds the year 1933 by 83,749. It will be observed that a large portion of this laboratory work resulted from the blood testing of cattle for Bang's disease (bovine abortion) and of chickens for Pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea). Both these diseases are taking heavy tolls from Pennsylvania farmers.

The growth of the laboratory service is indicated by the records which show that 6,189 specimens were examined in 1923; 64,180 in 1926; 200,000 in 1929; 317,000 in 1930; 392,246 in 1931; 446,299 in 1932; 476,810 in 1933 and 560,559 in 1934.

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Only 57 Townships Not Signed In Drive To Check Bovine TB

Only 57 townships out of the 1,569 in Pennsylvania, remain untested and unsigned under the area plan to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture.

These townships located in Berks, Chester and Lancaster Counties are reported as follows:

Berks County: Alsace, Amity, Brecknock, Colebrookdale, Cumru, Earl, Exeter, Lower Alsace, Muhlenberg, Pike, Robeson, Ruscombmanor, Washington.

Chester County: Caln, Charlestown, Bradford, East Brandywine, East Caln, East Fallowfield, East Goshen, East Nantmeal, East Pikeland, East Vincent, East Whiteland, Easttown, Highland, Honeybrook, Kennett, Londonderry, New Garden, New London, Newlin, Pennsbury, Pocopson, Sadsbury, Schuylkill, South Coventry, Thornbury, Tredyffrin, Balley, Wallace, Warwick, West Bradford, West Brandywine, West Caln, West Fallowfield, West Goshen, Nantmeal, West Sadsbury, Willistown.

Lancaster County: Brecknock, Conestoga, Earl, East Earl, Leacock, Manor and West Earl.

In many of these townships, a large proportion of the herds have been tested under the individual herd plan, and are now under supervision on that basis.

More Food Reported In Cold Storage

The sixty-six licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania reported to the State bureau of foods and chemistry on December 31, 1934, that they had in storage more poultry, fish, game, beef, veal, mutton, pork, and eggs out of shell, but fewer eggs in shell, and less butter than on the corresponding date a year previous.

The cold storage holdings of pork and eggs out of shell were the largest at the end of 1934 than at any time since records were first compiled in 1915. There were a million more pounds of broken eggs, a million and a half more pounds of beef, and three and a half million pounds of pork in storage than a year ago.

The cold storage holdings on December 31, 1934 and the corresponding date of 1933 are:

	1934	1933
Eggs in shell (doz.) ..	586,739	1,311,377
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	4,658,292	3,650,998
Butter (lbs.)	992,164	2,033,638
Poultry (lbs.)	5,025,550	4,735,707
Fish (lbs.)	3,176,074	2,432,142
Game (lbs.)	8,362	6,392
Beef (lbs.)	2,996,667	1,467,399
Veal (lbs.)	121,735	55,609
Mutton (lbs.)	335,921	160,032
Pork (lbs.)	5,429,063	1,807,592

Farm Employment Improved in 1934

A seven-point decrease in supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania and a five-point increase in demand for help, took place during 1934, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The potential supply of farm help, however, is still thirty-eight percent above normal.

Farm wage rates both by the month and by the day increased slightly during the year, the increase ranging from five to ten percent.

The January 1, 1935 estimates for farm wages in Pennsylvania are: By the month with board, $20.00; by the month without board, $32.75; by the day with board, $1.25; by the day without board, $1.75. The supply of farm labor in percent of normal was 105 while the demand in percent of normal was 76.

41 Food Dealers Ordered Prosecuted

Forty-one food dealers in ten counties were ordered prosecuted during January for alleged violation of State pure food laws, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Among the illegal food products found being sold or offered for sale were: Codfish containing added boric acid, fruits of delight with added sulphur dioxide, dilled pickles misbranded, glace cherries and fruit with added sulphur dioxide, hamburg containing products other than meat, syrup misbranded and adulterated, bread not labelled, butter high in moisture and low in butterfat, sweet butter high in moisture, cold storage eggs not stamped, eggs sold for fresh which were not fresh, sour cream low in fat, ham bologna and minced ham containing added vegetable or cereal flour, vinegar adulterated and misbranded, pineapie vinegar artificially colored with coal tar dye and pure cider vinegar low in acidity.

Explains Methods Used By Potato Growers

Methods used by Pennsylvania certified seed potato growers who have secured an average yield of 310 bushels per acre over the past six years, were explained by K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry, in a talk at a recent meeting of potato growers.

Among the significant points brought out were:

The amount of seed planted per acre by these seed growers averaged 23.6 bushels.

A total of 85.9 percent of the acreage was planted after a legume. Clover, sweet clover and alfalfa were all used successfully in rotations by these potato growers.

An average of 815 pounds per acre of commercial fertilizer was used, the most popular formula being 4-8-7. More than three-fourths of the growers used this formula in 1933 while only one-fourth used it in 1929.

Livestock Prices Make Big Gain

The substantial increase in livestock prices was the outstanding feature of the agricultural price situation during the month ending January 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The Pennsylvania index for the meat animal group was 85 on January 15, a gain of eight points during the month and an increase of 21 points, or 33 percent since January 15, a year ago.

The price of all products listed in the price survey with the exception of eggs, either remained the same or improved during the month.

The January 15, average prices with December and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	Jan. 1910-'14	Dec. 1934	Jan. 1935
Wheat per bu.	.98	.95	.95
Corn per bu.	.67	.81	.84
Oats per bu.	.46	.55	.55
Barley per bu.	.67	.71	.72
Rye per bu.	.78	.72	.73
Buckwheat per bu. ..	.68	.51	.55
Potatoes per bu. ...	.73	.41	.41
Hay per ton	16.27	14.50	14.80
Apples per bu.	.79	.95	1.00
Hogs per 100 lbs. ..	8.04	6.10	7.00
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.02	4.70	5.20
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.98	6.20	6.70
Sheep per 100 lbs. ..	4.54	2.80	3.50
Lambs per 100 lbs. ..	6.00	5.70	6.50
Milk cows per head .	51.68	47.00	48.00
Horses per head	165.60	121.00	129.00
Mules per head	....	118.00	131.00
Chickens per lb.	.125	.143	.147
Turkeys per lb.	..	.21	.23
Milk per 100 lbs. ..	1.83	1.90	1.95
Butter per lb.	.33	.28	.29
Butterfat per lb. ...	..	.29	.31
Eggs per doz.	.322	.309	.280
Wool per lb.	.236	.23	.23
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	101	107
Grain	100	116	115
Fruits and vegetables	100	85	87
Meat animals	100	73	96
Dairy products	100	107	112
Chickens and eggs ...	100	119	114
Unclassified	100	113	112
PENNSYLVANIA	100	100	101
Grain	100	100	101
Fruits and vegetables	100	72	73
Meat animals	100	77	85
Dairy products	100	112	115
Chickens and eggs ...	100	118	110
Unclassified	100	90	92
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	80	85
Pennsylvania	100	79	80

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Farmers Receive $25,000,000 More For Products Sold in 1934 Than in 1933

The cash income from farm production in Pennsylvania in 1934 was approximately $196,000,000, or $25,000,000 more than in 1933, according to preliminary estimates made by the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture. This represents an increase of 15 percent over the 1933 total of $171,000,000.

The improvement in cash income was due principally to increased receipts from the sale of dairy and poultry products. The total cash returns from the sale of livestock and livestock products in 1934 was $137,000,000 compared with $115,000,000 the year previous. On the other hand, the cash receipts from crops was estimated at $59,000,000, only $3,000,000 more than in 1933. The low price of potatoes and the short peach crop were largely responsible for the relatively poor showing made by crops in the increased cash income trend during 1934.

In addition to the receipts from the sale of farm commodities, Pennsylvania farmers were paid $1,200,000 in rental and benefit payments in 1934. In 1933, the total of these payments was $425,000.

It is, therefore, possible that when the final cash income estimates are made and the AAA payments added, the total will be approximately $200,000,000, or the greatest amount of cash realized from farm production since 1931, State officials explain.

No Garden Seeds Available from State Agricultural Dept.

Each Spring, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture is flooded with requests for free garden seed. The impression prevails that the Department makes a practice of distributing garden seed, and as a consequence both city and country folks continue each year to write the Department for their allotment of seed.

No seed is available from the Department and furthermore no seed has ever been distributed in this manner in the past, officials emphasize.

It is understood that relief agencies will endeavor to provide the necessary garden seeds for all worthy cases. The Department is, therefore, referring all inquiries to their local relief boards.

Urge Caution in Buying Farm Seeds

Because of the shortage and high price of timothy, clover, and other field seeds, it is anticipated by State and Federal authorities that more than the usual quantity of seed will be offered this year which has been carried over from one or more years and is likely to be low in germination. It is also expected that seed will be placed on the Pennsylvania markets from parts of the country which do not ordinarily supply the seed for this section.

In view of these conditions, officials of the Seed Testing Laboratory, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are cautioning all buyers of seeds to exercise the greatest care, especially in the purchase of seed below the prevailing price, from dealers outside the State. The Pennsylvania Seed Law cannot protect the farmer who buys seed by mail from a seller beyond the borders of Pennsylvania.

The advice of State Seed officials is:

1. Buy from seed dealers of known reliability within Pennsylvania and study the analysis given on the seed label.
2. Test the seed for germination before planting.
3. Insist on a statement of the germination and the date tested. The test date should be within a month or two of the date of purchase.
4. Where variety is important, insist on a statement as to variety by the seller.
5. If seed is offered at abnormally low prices, be certain of the quality before buying. The seed is likely of poor quality and will prove expensive at any price.
6. Confirm telephone orders in writing, and save all tags, invoices, advertisements, and correspondence about the seed.
7. Report cases of misbranding to the State seed officials.

Farmers who have seed to sell are reminded that they must abide by the requirements of the State Seed Law. This law requires all seed offered for sale in packages of 10 pounds or more, to be labeled showing: (1) The commonly accepted name of the seeds; (2) the percentage, by weight, of impurity; (3) the percentage, by weight, of weed seeds; (4) the name and number per ounce of noxious weed seeds; (5) the percentage of germination of the seeds, with date of test; (6) the name and address of the vendor. A copy of the Law can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

13,000 Pounds of Tomato Seed Certified

Almost 13,000 pounds of tomato seed of seven different varieties were certified in Pennsylvania last year, according to a report from K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture.

The varieties and pounds of each certified included: Earliana, 58; Break O'Day, 650; Pritchard, 725; Bonny Best, 205; Marglobe, 10,810; Globe (Pink), 212; and Greater Baltimore, 279.

Tomato seed certification work was started in Pennsylvania in 1930 in order to make available to tomato growers a source of dependable seed, true to name and comparatively free from disease. Almost five times as much seed was certified in 1934 as in 1930 when 2,500 pounds representing only three varieties, qualified.

Great care is exercised in the production of Pennsylvania certified tomato seed. All tomato fields are inspected thoroughly during the growing season. Last year 96 acres or 25 percent of the total acreage inspected, were rejected. Once ready for harvesting, every precaution is taken to avoid mixing of varieties, and after the seed has been dried, it is tested for germination by the State Department of Agriculture. Seed sold as certified bears the certification sticker of the Department.

9,500 Licenses Issued By Pure Foods Bureau

More than 9,500 licenses of various kinds have been issued by the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, so far for 1935.

This number includes 2,101 licenses for operating bakeries and 620 for ice cream plants under the provisions of laws enacted by the General Assembly two years ago.

Oleomargarine licenses required by law before this product can be sold, have been secured by 3,318 merchants. This is an increase of approximately 300 over the number issued in 1934. Other licenses issued include: For manufacturing feeding stuffs, 740; for manufacturing fertilizer, 54; for manufacturing insecticides, 122; for manufacturing lime products, 48; milk dealers' permits, 947; milk testers' licenses, 1,017; and milk weighers' licenses, 525.

The issuing of these licenses by the Department of Agriculture through the bureau of foods and chemistry, creates a revenue of approximately $500,000 annually.

Discover Fish Colored With Coal Tar Dye

Smoked fish artificially colored with coal tar dye in order to deceive the public and in direct violation of the Pennsylvania pure food laws, was found recently being sold from at least three stores in Lackawanna County.

Dr. James W. Kellogg, director of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, ordered prosecution immediately in each instance in order to stop the illegal practice and punish the offenders.

"Painting" fish with a coal tar dye to give them a fresh appearance even when perhaps unfit for human consumption, was a common and dangerous food fraud in the past, the State official explains, but in recent years cases have been extremely rare.

Fish dealers throughout Pennsylvania are being cautioned to beware of this fraud and to report all suspicious cases.

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Only Eleven States Outrank Pennsylvania In Farm Livestock

An increase of $7,482,000, or eight percent, in the value of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on Pennsylvania farms took place during 1934, according to Federal-State estimates. Every species of farm animals showed an increase in value per head during the year.

The total value of this livestock was estimated at $99,376,000 on January 1, this year, compared with $91,894,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. At the beginning of 1933, the estimate was $84,578,000; 1932, $110,210,000; 1931, $136,191,000; 1930, $178,449,000; and 1929, $181,149,000.

Pennsylvania ranks twelfth among the states in value of livestock on farms, not considering poultry in which the Commonwealth takes a leading position and for which 1934 estimates are not available at this time. The only States to have a greater aggregate value of livestock than Pennsylvania, in order of rank, are: Iowa, Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Missouri, Ohio, Nebraska Kansas and Indiana.

Pennsylvania is one of the six leading livestock states east of the Mississippi River and has almost one-third of the total value of farm animals in the North Atlantic States. In value of dairy cattle, Pennsylvania stands fifth among all the States, being surpassed only by Iowa, Wisconsin, New York and Minnesota.

Two significant features of the 1935 estimates of livestock are the reduced number of young dairy stock on farms and the increase in number of horses. The number of heifer calves and yearlings kept for milking was 22,000, or seven percent, less on January 1 this year than a year ago. This is the first substantial decrease in young dairy cattle to be reported for several years. The long downward trend in number of farm work horses has apparently reached bottom. Although the increase over the previous year was slight, the value per head rebounded from $109 to $123 so that the total value of horses increased more than $4,000,000. This change accounted for more than half of all the increase in value of farm livestock between January 1, 1934 and January 1, 1935.

The number and value of the different classes of livestock on January 1 this year compared with January 1 a year ago, has been reported by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, as follows:

	Number, January 1 1935	1934
Horses and colts ..	282,000	279,000
Mules and colts ...	51,000	51,000
Cattle		
Heifer calves for milk	155,000	168,000
Heifers 1-2 years old	146,000	155,000
Cows, heifers, 2 yrs. and over ..	931,000	922,000
Other cattle	222,000	195,000
Total	1,454,000	1,440,000
Sheep and lambs ..	526,000	526,000
Swine and pigs ...	565,000	665,000
	Value, January 1 1935	**1934**
Horses and colts ...	$34,603,000	$30,492,000
Mules and colts ...	5,985,000	5,723,000
All cattle	52,191,000	49,851,000
Sheep and lambs ..	2,061,000	1,745,000
Swine and pigs ...	4,536.000	4,083,000
Total	$99,376,000	$91,894,000

Interest Rate On Federal Farm Loans To Increase Soon

Farmers, members of local farm loan associations, and farm debt adjustment committees in Pennsylvania are reminded by Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French that the 4½ percent interest rate on Federal farm mortgage loans will apply only to loans closed on or before May 12, 1935.

In a communication received from the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, the change in interest rate is explained as follows:

"The Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 provides that the interest rate on any loans made by the Federal Land Bank and outstanding on May 12, 1933, or made through National Farm Loan Associations, within two years after such date, shall not exceed 4½ per annum for all interest payable on installment dates occurring within a period of five years, commencing July 11, 1933.

"Therefore, the 4½ percent interest rate will apply only to loans closed on or before May 12, 1935 and will accordingly affect installments maturing on or before July 11, 1938. On loans closed after May 12, 1935, the regular interest rate will be resumed."

Farmers are urged by Secretary French not to delay making applications for Federal Land Bank loans if they wish to secure the 4½ percent interest rate.

State Corn-Hog Board Opens Office

Offices were opened recently in Room 308 Federal Building, Harrisburg, by the Corn-Hog State Board of Review which will approve all corn-hog control contracts in connection with the 1935 program to adjust the number of swine and the acreage of corn in Pennsylvania.

This Board consists of E. L. Gasteiger, Harrisburg, representing the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, (chairman); Paul I. Wrigley, State College, representing the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College; J. Brady Smith, Shippensburg, who directly represents the interest of agriculture.

In addition to approving all corn-hog contracts before going to Washington for final consideration, the Board will cooperate in promoting the program in this Commonwealth.

An educational campaign to acquaint farmers with the details of the program was conducted during the past month by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College. Meetings were held in all sections of the State.

The program as now under way, requires the farmer who cooperates, to agree to reduce his 1935 field corn acreage and the number of hogs produced for market, at least ten percent below his 1932-1933 base. For doing this, he receives thirty-five cents per bushel for the production estimated for the amount of acreage by which his corn land is kept below his 1932-1933 average, and $15.00 per head on the number of hogs represented by the ten percent reduction.

Any farmer interested in learning the details of this corn-hog adjustment project should communicate with his County Farm Agent, or any officer of his local corn-hog committee.

Farmers in fifty-four counties took part in the 1934 corn-hog program. Their cash benefits amounted to more than a half million dollars.

Many Horses Imported To Meet Local Needs

Approximately 25,000 horses are shipped from the mid-west into Pennsylvania annually for replacement purposes, largely on farms, estimates of the State Department of Agriculture indicate.

The deficiency in horse breeding in Pennsylvania has been apparent for many years. Recently, however, records show an increased interest in this enterprise throughout the State. Good draft horses are now reported as bringing excellent prices.

Three hundred and forty-two stallions representing nine breeds were licensed for public service in Pennsylvania in 1934, according to officials of the State bureau of animal industry. This is an increase of twenty-five over the 1933 total, and sixty over the number licensed two years ago.

Counties having ten or more stallions licensed are: Armstrong, Bedford, Chester Crawford, Franklin, Indiana, Lawrence, Mercer, Somerset, Westmoreland and York.

The State Stallion Enrollment law requires that all stallions and Jacks standing for public service must be recorded and licensed by the bureau of animal industry. The license must also be recorded with the prothonotary of the county in which the stallion or Jack is used for public service. Only pure bred and registered stallions or Jacks can be licensed. The initial license certificate is issued over the report of the local veterinarian's examination as to confirmation and soundness and an annual inspection is made thereafter by representatives of the State bureau of animal industry. No fee is charged for the license.

The purpose of the law is to aid in the improvement of the horse stock of Pennsylvania, the officials explain. It puts every prospective stallion owner in a position to protect himself in his purchase and to secure the best results from his investment. It protects mare owners against unscrupulous stallion owners who misrepresent the breeding of the stallions.

The prospects for increasing profits in the horse business are described as the best in more than a decade. The State officials are, therefore, urging all breeders to familiarize themselves with the Stallion Enrollment Law in order to reap the greatest benefit from the protection it affords.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to February 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	RANK Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1084.30	1066
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	2	1000.50	1001
A. J. O'Donovan	New York ..	7	6	2	3	993.95	995
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co. ..	23	16	12	4	988.75	969
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	4	8	5	976.60	992
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 21)	Chester	2	2	4	6	976.45	958
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York ..	4	7	10	7	975.65	1013
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	7	8	975.40	978
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	9	971.05	1009
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 57)*	Chester	9	3	9	10	964.00	906

* This pen is New Hampshire Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Production Summary for January, 1933-1935

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
January 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
January 1934	70.99	22.26	22.01	24.2	2.32
January 1933	67.89	21.04	21.05	24.0	2.30

~~P3 8.1~~ 1.11 PA 1.24/4

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Start Statewide Check-Up in Enforcement of State Dog Law

More than a month and a half has elapsed since January 15—the time limit set by the law for dog owners to have 1935 licenses on their dogs, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain in a statement issued here announcing a complete check-up on unlicensed dogs starting in March.

"During the past month, the State has put on an informational campaign to acquaint Pennsylvania dog owners with the provisions of the State Dog Law and to urge immediate compliance with this Law," the statement reads. "In spite of this effort, thousands of dog owners have neglected to procure the necessary license.

"Many persons carelessly delay purchasing a license and then complain bitterly when they are required to pay a fine in addition to the amount of the license fee. Dog owners should think of this before it is too late.

"The State has no desire to prosecute, but the enforcement of the Dog Law is charged to the Department of Agriculture and the officials are required to enforce it. A canvass of all districts is now under way."

Urge Wide Use of Good Seed Potatoes

The unusual opportunity provided this year for potato growers to purchase certified seed potatoes at a much lower price than that paid for ordinary seed last year, is emphasized by officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Certified seed stock is of the highest quality this year and of the lowest price on record, the officials point out. Over 240,000 bushels of certified seed were produced in Pennsylvania in 1934 and are now being sold by the growers located in seventeen widely scattered counties. A list of these growers, giving varities and amount of each produced, will be mailed upon request by the State Bureau of Plant Industry, Harrisburg. Inquiry regarding certified seed can also be made of the County Farm Agents and local seed dealers.

Certified seed is described as an especially good investment since the damage from many destructive potato diseases is reduced by its use to a minimum.

Show Winners Receive $30,000 in Prizes

Two thousand farmers, farmers' wives, and farm girls and boys in all parts of Pennsylvania have, or soon will receive, ribbons and checks for winning prizes in the competitive departments of the recent Pennsylvania Farm Show, according to J. Hansell French, Chairman of the Farm Show Commission.

Prize ribbons and checks are being mailed in lots to the county farm agents for distribution from these local offices.

Due to the record number of prize winners, over 6,600 ribbons will be required this year compared with 6,000 a year ago. In addition to ribbons and cash, a number of medals and diplomas have been distributed.

It will require several weeks to complete the distribution of this prize money, which may exceed $30,000, Mr. French explains. Last year, $29,246.75 was awarded as cash premiums to 1,801 exhibitors representing every county of the State

Print Guide To Aid Seed Buyers

A compilation showing the results of laboratory examination of approximately 2,400 samples of farm seed collected by inspectors of the bureau of plant industry from more than 1,200 retailers in 1934 has been prepared by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In the hopes that it will serve as a guide in the purchase of field seeds, this report will be placed in the hands of farmers, cooperative associations, granges and other interested groups, officials explain.

Full information is given in the report on 85 samples which specifically violated the State Seed Law, a majority of these, however, being minor violations. A table is carried giving the names and addresses of all seed wholesalers and retailers showing the quality of seed originating from each.

This publication can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Advise Careful Reading of Data On Fertilizer Bags

Information given on feed and fertilizer bags should be carefully read whenever purchases of these supplies are made, officials of the State bureau of foods and chemistry, explain

The following example to show the need for this precaution is given by the officials: It is reported that a blend of cottonseed meal and castor-bean meal, declared as a fertilizer, is being imported for sale in Eastern markets. So long as this product is used as a fertilizer no harm can result, but if, through some confusion or misunderstanding, farmers who buy the product should feed the mixture to livestock, trouble and loss are likely to follow. Castor-bean meal contains a deadly poison, according to feeding authorities, and must never be fed to farm animals.

Feed and fertilizer buyers are advised to be on guard for this product and to remind farm purchasers of the correct use of the product.

Farmers Urged To Plant Willow Trees On Stream Banks

Farmers who have streams or other bodies of water on their property are being urged by Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French, to join in the "Plant a Willow" campaign being sponsored by the Pennsylvania Board of Fish Commissioners.

Briefly, the plan calls for the planting of willows, preferably weeping willows on the banks of streams to provide better conditions for fish, to prevent undue washing of soil, and to give shade for livestock in adjoining pastures.

Fish wardens have been instructed by the State Board to contact persons making inquiry concerning the planting of willow trees and to give information where necessary. It is explained that almost any kind of a green willow stick if jabbed into moist ground along a stream will sprout and develop rapidly into a symmetrical shade tree. Where these willow shoots are not available for planting, the Board of Fish Commissioners will arrange through fish wardens to locate the necessary supply.

Farmers interested are advised to communicate with the State Board of Fish Commissioners, Harrisburg, Pa.

Ask Beekeepers For Cooperation In Disease Fight

Since the enactment of the Pennsylvania bee law in 1921, over 85 percent of the apiaries in the State have been inspected, according to officials of the State bureau of plant industry. It is pointed out, however, that among remaining uninspected colonies, there are probably a good many illegal hives which may be diseased and prove a source of infection.

In view of the need for economy in public expenditures, beekeepers whose apiaries have not been inspected are urged to take immediate steps to house their bees in movable frame hives and thereby save State inspectors much time and expense.

Once housed in movable frame hives, as required by law, effective disease control is made possible and the inspection necessary to maintain this condition is reduced to a minimum.

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Ancient Potato Praised As One Of Best Modern Foods

One of the oldest cultivated foods —the potato—holds a foremost place in the Twentieth Century diet, specialists of the State bureau of markets point out. According to historical accounts, the Indian tribes of Peru were found using potatoes as a principal food as early as 1538, and there is some evidence that potatoes were so used many centuries before even that date. At the present time, the potato is grown in every corner of the temperate zone and is second only to wheat as a human food.

In Pennsylvania, eight percent of the total cash income from farm products is said to be derived from the sale of potatoes, Pennsylvania ranking as one of the leading potato producing states in the Union.

Many people have secured the inaccurate impression in recent years that potatoes are excessively fattening, not easily digested, and not a particularly valuable addition to the diet, it is said. Because of these false notions, the per capita consumption of potatoes has dropped from 3.6 bushels to less than three bushels. This drop in consumption combined with the increase in supply has lowered the price so much that the general public is inclined to overlook the great opportunity provided for reducing the cost of living.

Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the best informed nutritional authorities in the country are now advising that potatoes properly cooked are one of the easily digested foods, baked potatoes digesting in as little as twelve minutes. Potatoes are also regarded as an excellent blood builder, a source of alkiline food salts essential to best health, and less fattening than equal weights of many other popular foods.

Pennsylvania housewives are advised that potatoes are plentiful and that no product available on the markets contains as much food value as the potato at so little cost.

Urge Careful Choice Of Spray Materials

Fruit growers, gardeners and others buying materials for the control of the plant pest, are being urged by officials of the State bureau of plant industry, to purchase only products of known worth.

Arsenate of lead is the poison most generally used for the control of leaf consuming insects, the officials explain, with the noteworthy exception of magnesium arsenate for the control of the bean beetle. Pyrethrum, nicotine and derris dust and sprays, being non-poisonous to humans, are now replacing the arsenical sprays especially on certain garden crops as string beans, cabbage, lettuce and cauliflower. Bordeaux mixture remains as one of the cheapest and best fungicide for garden crops and some form of lime and sulfur as one of the cheapest and best fungicide for the orchard.

Successful fruit growers as a class are usually very careful in the selection of their spray materials, it is pointed out. They get the so-called basic materials. Certain prepared mixtures are satisfactory and will do what their manufacturers state they will do. These mixtures may be more expensive than the basic materials but are found convenient especially by small growers.

The insecticide and fungicide law of Pennsylvania requires that all spray materials be registered with the State Department of Agriculture before they may be lawfully sold in the Commonwealth. This is to prevent the sale of worthless mixtures and those which may do harm rather than good. Most growers have found that they have too much at stake in the protection of a crop to take chances on methods and materials which have not definitely proven their worth.

State Licenses 740 Livestock Dealers

Since January 1, the Department of Agriculture has issued 740 licenses to dealers in livestock, an increase of 50 over the same period in 1934, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry.

The law which requires this license, is designed to eliminate from the State all irresponsible persons representing themselves as dealers and to aid in the control of transmissible diseases of livestock, officials explain. It is emphasized that the seller of livestock should satisfy himself as to the reliability of the buyer before completing a transaction. This is made a relatively easy matter when the dealers are licensed.

While license cards are issued to agents of livestock buyers, it is pointed out that the law holds the dealer responsible for the acts of his agents, therefore when the agent is unknown, it is advisable to examine his license card and verify the dealer.

The purpose of this law becomes better understood each year by the public, more particularly by farmers selling livestock, the officials observe. The responsible dealer is cooperating in carrying out the requirements of the law, especially as they relate to the observance of State and Federal regulations in the handling of livestock.

The law applies only to dealers selling over 100 head of livestock annually. No license fee is required but a severe penalty is provided for disregarding the law.

Catch Dog Killer After Long Search

One value of the State Dog Law frequently overlooked, is illustrated by the following case reported by the dog law enforcement division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

"On July 29, 1934 a properly licensed and tagged dog belonging to William Warncke of Carbon County was deliberately shot without cause.

"Warncke wrote the dog law enforcement officials at Harrisburg, who instructed their investigator of that section, Charles A. McAlee of Easton, to make immediate investigation. McAlee found that a good hunting dog, properly licensed and tagged, had been illegally killed. A warrant was issued but the person responsible had apparently left the State. McAlee awaited his time and finally a few weeks ago the person charged with the shooting returned to the community, probably believing the matter forgotten.

"This individual was arrested and placed under bail for a hearing. At the hearing, his attorney rather than take the chance of his client being called upon to pay a fine of $100 and securing a jail sentence, agreed to make settlement with Warncke, the dog owner. This settlement with costs amounted to $122 not including his attorney fees."

State officials emphasize that Warncke's dog was licensed and tagged according to law, which entitled him to protection for his dog, and that the fee paid for the license proved to be mighty cheap insurance.

Report Farm Prices Highest Since 1931

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important products increased six points between January 15 and February 15, thereby reaching the highest level since 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The continuation of the sharp upward trend in livestock prices was the most outstanding feature of the month in the farm price situation. The index of prices received by farmers for meat animals jumped from 85 to 101 during the 31-day period. Price increases during the month based upon 100 pounds were: Hogs, 90 cents; beef cattle, $1.20; veal calves, $1.10; sheep, 40 cents; and lambs 60 cents. The value of milk cows increased $4.00 per head and horses $5.00 per head.

The February 15 average prices with January and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	Feb. 1910-'14	Jan. 1935	Feb. 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.99	$.95	$.95
Corn per bu.	.68	.84	.83
Oats per bu.	.47	.55	.55
Barley per bu.	.69	.72	.72
Rye per bu.	.78	.73	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.55	.57
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.41	.40
Hay per ton	16.41	14.80	14.90
Apples per bu.	.83	1.00	1.05
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	7.00	7.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	5.20	6.40
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	6.70	7.80
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.64	3.50	3.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	6.50	7.10
Milk cows per head	50.44	48.00	52.00
Horses per head	167.80	129.00	134.00
Mules per head	....	131.00	184.00
Chickens per lb.	.129	.147	.158
Turkeys per lb.	...	.23	.23
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.77	1.95	2.00
Butter per lb.	.32	.29	.33
Butterfat per lb.	..	.31	.35
Eggs per doz.	.278	.280	.291
Wool per lb.	.282	.23	.23
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	107	111
Grain	100	115	114
Fruits and vegetables	100	87	90
Meat animals	100	96	105
Dairy products	100	112	121
Chickens and eggs	100	114	119
Unclassified	100	111	101
PENNSYLVANIA	100	101	107
Grain	100	101	101
Fruits and vegetables	100	73	74
Meat animals	100	85	101
Dairy products	100	115	120
Chickens and eggs	100	110	115
Unclassified	100	92	93
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	127
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	85	87
Pennsylvania	100	80	84

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Advise Planting of Nursery Stock Grown Within State

No matter in what season ornamental plants and fruit trees are set out, it is always advisable to select only acclimated, vigorous, fresh stock purchased from nurserymen within the State. This timely advice comes from the nursery inspection service of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The State nursery licensing law makes it easy for anyone to check on the reliability of agents and growers of nursery stock, the officials explain. Any person selling nursery stock in the Commonwealth must have a certificate issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Likewise, any agent or salesman must carry a card which identifies the salesman as representing a firm licensed to sell in Pennsylvania. Prospective customers should ask nursery salesmen to show their official selling license or card certificate. If this is refused or the salesman fails to produce a valid certificate, he should be turned away and a report made at once to the Department of Agriculture.

All stock sold by Pennsylvania growers is inspected annually for freedom of injurious insects and diseases by a trained force of technical inspectors. This inspection service not only protects the customer but also gives the grower an opportunity to keep his nursery free of pests.

The 1935 edition of a circular giving name, address, and kind of stock grown by each licensed nurseryman in Pennsylvania will be available soon and may be obtained by writing to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

582 Beekeepers Warned About Illegal Hives

A special warning has been issued by the apiary inspection division of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to 582 beekeepers in Pennsylvania who have not reported their compliance with the State law in keeping their bees in modern movable frame hives. These apiaries were found to violate the law when an official inspection was made last summer.

State officials explain that a reinspection will be made of these apiaries beginning May 1. Inspectors have found that Pennsylvania beekeepers in general realize the importance of inspection for diseases and that bees cannot be properly inspected when kept in the old type hives.

March and April are described as a very desirable time to purchase and assemble the equipment so that bees can be transferred to legal hives.

Reminders of Spring

The adult Japanese beetles that emerge from the soil in flower pots on sunny window sills are the first reminder of spring to some housewives in Philadelphia. Beetles also appear in late winter in greenhouses.

Sausage Fraud Causes Arrests

Several meat dealers in western and central Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted during the past few weeks for selling sausage colored with coal tar dye and adulterated with soy bean flour, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture.

Detection of added materials in adulterated sausage is one of the most exacting tasks in the food laboratory, chemists state. Modern scientific technique, however, has made the job less difficult than was the case years ago when the fraud was much more common.

Thirty-four prosecutions were ordered by pure food agents during February for specific violations of Pennsylvania food laws. Twelve different laws were involved in these cases.

Analysts in the seed laboratory, State bureau of plant industry, have been working overtime in an attempt to take care of the pre-spring rush of farm seed samples, many of which have been sent in by farmers who are anxious to know if the seed they have raised, meets the requirements of the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

Records Kept On 680 Dogs That Attacked Livestock

Records on 680 dogs known to have caused damage to livestock and poultry in Pennsylvania during the last ten months of 1934, have been tabulated according to breeds by the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture.

This tabulation reveals that 304 of the 680 dogs recorded, or 45 percent of the total, were the so-called "police dog." There were also 119 hounds, 119 mongrels, 100 collies and farm shepherds, 14 bull dogs, 8 airedales, and 16 others of various breeds, involved.

The dog law enforcement officials explain that the 680 dogs identified as "killers," are not included in the list of uncontrolled dogs, numbering over 20,000, which are killed each year by police and other enforcement agents.

In addition to the damage caused by the dogs identified at the time of the attack, considerable loss is caused annually by unknown dogs where livestock is pastured away from occupied buildings, or where the attack is made at night.

Jan. 20-24, 1936 Is Farm Show Date

At a recent meeting of the State Farm Show Commission, the date for the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show was set for January 20-24, 1936.

A survey of many Pennsylvania counties is now under way to locate possible isolated infestations of the Gipsy moth which is now known to infest portions of Luzerne, Lackawanna and nearby counties. Special attention is being given to places of outdoor amusement that attract large crowds in the summer months.

While the honey crop in Pennsylvania was large last year, State apiary inspectors have been receiving reports that sales were good and that the entire 1934 crop will be sold before the new season opens.

Four thousand, seven hundred and fifty carnation cuttings grown in southeastern Pennsylvania were inspected and certified recently for shipment to England.

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Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns ..... New York ..

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Many Farms Grow Quality Crops for Canning Industry

The importance of commercial canning as an outlet for Pennsylvania cash crops is emphasized in a report of the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture. Recent estimates place the annual value of Pennsylvania canned foods at approximately twenty-five million dollars, a large proportion of which is returned to local farmers soon after the raw stock is delivered to the canneries. Only three states outrank this Commonwealth in the value of canned goods produced, these being California, New York and New Jersey. The Commonwealth has also secured an enviable reputation for the production of high quality canned foods, due to emphasis on the quality of the raw stock going into the cans.

Since 1927, the State bureau of markets has been cooperating with farmers and canners producing and processing canning crops, in order that these crops might be bought on the basis of quality. Since premium prices are paid for better than average quality raw stock, the growers are encouraged to produce the best. Better raw stock also means better canned foods for the consumer, better sanitation at the canneries, and a generally healthier condition of the canning industry.

Seventy-five million pounds of canning crops were delivered to Pennsylvania canneries on the basis of quality under State inspection during 1934. The value of this inspection to growers is disclosed in the fact that the average price received for graded tomatoes over the entire State last year was nearly $2.00 a ton more than was received for the tomatoes sold "flat rate." Other crops graded last year in Pennsylvania included cherries, grapes, raspberries and apples.

This inspection of canning crops is described by officials as a self-supporting service, paid for by cooperating canners. The inspectors are licensed and trained by the bureau of markets but their salaries are paid from a fund deposited with the State Horticultural Association by the canning plants. Other information concerning this work is contained in a circular recently released by the bureau of markets, copies of which will be sent to interested growers, canners or consumers upon request.

Urge Spring House-Cleaning of Beehives

A plea for all bee owners to extend spring house-cleaning operations to their beehives, has been made by officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who are charged with the enforcement of the State bee law.

Beekeepers are asked to inspect their bees, remove old worn-out frames, and make replacements with new frames having full sheets of foundation. Such work will greatly aid State bee inspectors and reduce the cost of enforcing the bee law. It is explained that bee inspectors lose a lot of time inspecting bees in hives having frames with crossed or crooked combs which are hard to remove.

Any improvement which makes possible more thorough inspection is likewise a benefit to the beekeeper, it is pointed out, since a profitable honey crop can not be harvested from a neglected apiary.

25 Townships Signed For Tuberculin Test

Cattle owners in twenty-five townships in Berks, Chester and Lancaster County recently signed for the area initial test to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, according to a report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This reduces to 32 the number of townships in the State that are untested and unsigned in the campaign to make Pennsylvania a bovine tuberculosis-free State.

The unsigned townships are located as follows: Berks, 4; Chester, 25; and Lancaster, 3. In many of these townships, however, a large proportion of the herds have been tested under the individual herd plan, and are now under supervision on that basis.

Find Misbranded Potatoes On Market

Several cases have come to the attention of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, recently where potatoes advertised and labeled U. S. No. 1 grade do not meet these quality standards.

Agents of the bureau who recently made checks in Pennsylvania stores, report that potatoes are generally marked properly although several gross violations of the law were noted, George A. Stuart, director of the bureau states. In one case packaged potatoes advertised and labeled as U. S. No. 1 contained 40 percent culls. The persons responsible for this misrepresentation were warned that the improper use of the U. S. grade terms for potatoes is a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by the payment of a $50 fine.

Consumers who question the quality of stock purchased as U. S. No. 1 should protest to the seller and report the fact to the State Bureau of Markets in Harrisburg.

Pacific Coast States Require That Vetch Seed Be Certified

Seed dealers in Pennsylvania have been notified by the State bureau of plant industry, of regulations recently made effective in California and Oregon relating to the importation of vetch seed.

These States require that all vetch seed coming from Pennsylvania bear a certificate showing that the seed has been fumigated using 12 ounces of sodium cyanide per 100 cubic feet of space. The reason given for this regulation is the likelihood of introducing the vetch seed weevil from the eastern seaboard or through imported vetch seed which enters the United States by way of eastern ports.

The necessary arrangements for certification of any vetch seed shipment to either of the two States mentioned, by a Pennsylvania seed dealer, will be made by the State upon request.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to March 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	RANK Nov.1	Dec.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Mar.1	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1344.20	1306
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	2	2	1235.30	1226
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	3	3	1225.90	1216
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	23	16	12	4	4	1214.05	1181
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	4	8	5	5	1212.25	1220
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	7	8	6	1206.95	1212
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	9	7	1199.70	1248
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 21)	Chester	2	2	4	6	8	1195.90	1167
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	3	11	9	1187.50	1148
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York	4	7	10	7	10	1179.05	1214

* These pens are all Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1934-1935 Contest and To Date for 1933-1935 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
To Date—					
Feb. 28, 1935	68.40	101.23	103.40	23.6	9.01
Feb. 28, 1934	65.77	97.15	99.32	23.6	9.29
Feb. 28, 1933	62.37	90.57	94.18	23.2	8.64

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Warn Farmers Against Trying to Make Fortune Raising Bullfrogs

Dozens of inquiries have reached the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in recent weeks from farmers who want to know the possibilities of making money by raising bullfrogs.

Doubtless, this sudden interest in the frog business is the result of literature being distributed in this Commonwealth by at least one so-called "frog canning company" in a southern State, Department officials believe. This Company has prepared a gold paper-covered booklet entitled "A Fortune in Frogs" in which the raising of frogs is made to appear most promising. For the convenience of the party receiving the literature, an order blank is included for five pair of the company's special breed of bullfrogs and a complete course of sixteen books on bullfrog culture—all for $47.50 cash! The literature implies that the company will buy back all frogs raised, but no price is stated.

The company even recommends back-yard frog ponds, saying that its particular breed of frogs is usually quiet and that most neighbors prefer them to dogs or cats. Emphasis is placed by the frog enthusiasts on "quick income" saying that some raisers have marketable frogs weighing up to three-quarter of a pound in less than one year. In contrast to such claims, the State Fish Commission asserts that under Pennsylvania conditions, a period of 18 to 24 months is required for the development of frogs from the egg stage to the time of transformation of the tadpole, and that a similar period elapses before the frog developes to a marketable size.

The Fish Commission also reports that there are no successful frog farms in Pennsylvania at the present where the stock is confined and reared under artificial conditions. Any one seriously considering the commercial raising of bullfrogs should write to the Fish Commission in Harrisburg for its Bulletin No. 6 on the subject.

J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, is advising farmers who make inquiry, to stay by their "old reliable" domestic animals—horses, sheep, cattle, swine and poultry, and not take a "hop, skip and jump" into the bullfrog business.

Issue Directory of 740 Nurserymen

A directory giving the names and addresses of 740 licensed nurserymen in Pennsylvania and the acreage and kind of stock produced by each, has been published by the State Department of Agriculture.

Montgomery with 55 nurserymen licensed, leads all counties with Allegheny, Berks, Chester, Delaware and Lancaster also prominent in the list.

In issuing the directory, the bureau of plant industry officials point out the following important provisions of the State Nursery Law:

(1) Nurserymen, Dealers and Agents selling or delivering nursery stock (plants with woody stems above ground) in Pennsylvania shall make application in writing before July 1 of each year for inspection of their nursery.

(2) All Agents selling or soliciting orders for nursery stock must obtain and carry an agent's certificate.

(3) Each Package, Box, Bale or carload lot of nursery stock sold or delivered within the State must bear a tag or poster on which shall appear an exact copy of a valid certificate. Use of an invalid, altered, or misuse of a valid certificate is prohibited.

(4) Nurserymen, dealers or other persons residing outside the State desiring to solicit orders in the State shall first obtain a permit by filing with the inspector an official copy of their original State certificate, and show exact acreage owned or under contract.

This directory is listed as General Bulletin 528, available from the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Farmers Plan Few Changes in Crops

Pennsylvania farmers are planning to harvest about the same acreage of important crops during 1935 as a year ago, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The acreage of corn, oats, potatoes and hay indicated for harvest this year is 4,735,000 compared to 4,732,000 in 1934. The corn acreage is expected to be slightly larger than last year, but the oats and potato acreages will be smaller. No change is anticipated in hay or tobacco.

The trend in barley acreage is downward after reaching a peak of 81,000 acres in 1933. The indicated acreage this year is 61,000.

In the entire country, increases in acreage harvested are anticipated for most of the important spring-planted crops excepting potatoes in which a slight reduction is expected compared with 1934.

Find Elm Bark Beetle

The elm bark beetle was found at eight points in the State by a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture last year. Wood infested with this insect was also found by the State bureau of plant industry in Montgomery and Dauphin Counties. The occurrence and distribution of this insect species is of interest mainly because of the relation it bears to the spread of the Dutch elm disease.

Hens Lay 14 Times Weight in Eggs

The hens competing in the Pennsylvania official egg laying contest laid 62,995 pounds, or over thirty tons, of eggs during the first five months of the competition, according to a report from the State Department of Agriculture.

The hens weighed 4,116 pounds at the opening of the contest and had gained 457 pounds making a total weight of 4,573 pounds at the end of the five-month period, in spite of a mortality of 9.7 percent. This means that these hens have laid almost fourteen times their weight in eggs.

The feed consumption in pounds so far in the present contest which started October 1 last year, is reported as follows: Mash, 16,000; scratch grain, 14,000; rolled oats, 2,400; cornmeal, 1,000; buttermilk, 2,500; and oyster shells, 1,000, which makes a total of 36,900 pounds.

Termites on Increase

Termites seem to be somewhat on the increase in Pennsylvania, according to State entomologists. This insect lives in timbers of dwellings and frequently does serious damage.

Identify Insects

More than 3,000 unusual types of insects were received by the State bureau of plant industry during 1934 for identification.

Show Average Wage Rate Paid On Farms

In order to supply information on the State-wide average piece-work, wage rate paid for important types of work on Pennsylvania farms, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, recently collected the following data covering 1934 operations:

Type of Work	Wage Rate
For picking apples (per bushel)	$ .048
For picking peaches (per bushel)	.046
For picking pears (per bushel)	.045
For picking grapes (per 100 lbs.)	.170
For picking up potatoes (per bushel)	.033
For cutting and shocking corn (per acre)	1.80
For husking corn from shock (per bu. ear corn)	.042
For threshing wheat (per bushel)	.058
For threshing oats (per bushel)	.042
For threshing barley (per bushel)	.05

Stop For Inspection!

At quarantine posts on roads leading out of the Japanese beetle quarantine area in Pennsylvania, 1,360,492 vehicles were inspected last year. Of this number, 9,121 cars were carrying uncertified products on which 84 beetles were found.

Beetle Free Shipments

Last year, 8,006,542 plants, 2,610 carloads of sand and peat, 5,565 boxes of cut flowers, 762,164 packages of fruits and vegetables, and 2,504 bales of moss were certified as free of the Japanese beetle, for shipment from the quarantined area of Pennsylvania.

PA 1.24/4

with Berks a close second

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 20 | Harrisburg, Pa., April 11, 1935 | No. 15

Expect Heavy Damage From Eastern Tent Caterpillars

The probability of heavy damage by the tent caterpillar in the eastern and central parts of Pennsylvania this spring, is indicated by the presence of numerous eggs of this insect on favored trees, according to State entomologists.

These eggs will hatch about the middle of April and the small worms will begin to feed on the leaves of such trees as wild cherry, apple and plum.

Each egg mass contains from three to four hundred eggs. The worms are social in nature forming a "tent" which is a familiar sight along roadsides, in orchards, and along fence rows during May and June. As the worms increase in size, the tent is increased to accommodate the colony.

The eastern tent caterpillar is held in check by many natural enemies which accounts for the scarcity of the insect during certain years and in some districts. A New Jersey authority is quoted as saying that 1935 may be the peak year for this pest due to lack of control by natural enemies.

To safeguard valuable shade trees, the entomologists recommend a spray of one and one-half (1½) pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty (50) gallons of water which should be applied just as soon as the white tents are noticed in the small crotches of the tree. Burning the nests with a flaming torch is sometimes practiced but this method of control is too damaging to the bark of the tree to be recommended. Tents, caterpillars and all may be successfully removed from the tree by grasping with the hand or twisting on a forked stick. The caterpillars should then be crushed. This should be done on cool, wet days when the caterpillars are in the tent.

State Ranks Third In Apple Growing

Every county still contributes to the total apple crop of the Commonwealth, despite the decline in small, farm orchards, according to preliminary county estimates for 1934 issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania's apple crop last year, valued at $7,700,000, was the third most valuable of any State. The price received by farmers per bushel for the crop varied from 71 cents in Adams to $1.26 in Crawford.

Adams County, with almost a million dollar crop, led all counties with Franklin, York, Berks, Luzerne, Allegheny, and Wayne following in the order named.

Farm Prices Drop As Spring Arrives

The index of prices received by Pennsylvania farmers for important products declined six points between February 15 and March 15 due to seasonal influences, according to the Federal State Crop Reporting Service. The drop in price of eggs, potatoes, butter and milk was largely responsible for this change.

However, prices of all classes of livestock and chickens advanced, milk cows and horses gaining an average of $5.00 and mules $7.00 per head.

Hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, lambs and chickens are now selling at a figure somewhat above their March 15 pre-war averages, the reports indicate.

Potatoes dropped to thirty-three cents a bushel, the lowest on record. Grain prices remained about the same as a month ago.

The March 15 average prices with February and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	March 1910-'14	Feb. 1935	March 1935
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$ .95	$ .95
Corn per bu.	.69	.88	.82
Oats per bu.	.49	.55	.55
Barley per bu.	.70	.72	.70
Rye per bu.	.79	.72	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.68	.57	.56
Potatoes per bu.	.74	.40	.33
Hay per ton	16.55	14.90	14.80
Apples per bu.	.89	1.05	1.05
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.08	7.90	8.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	6.40	7.10
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	7.80	8.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.98	3.90	4.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.56	7.10	7.40
Milk cows per head	51.44	52.00	57.00
Horses per head	175.00	134.00	139.00
Mules per head	....	134.00	141.00
Chickens per lb.	.133	.158	.167
Turkeys per lb.	....	.23	.23
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.68	2.00	1.95
Butter per lb.	.31	.33	.31
Butterfat per lb.	....	.35	.33
Eggs per doz.	.230	.291	.214
Wool per lb.	.226	.230	.230
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	111	108
Grain	100	114	111
Fruits and vegetables	100	90	90
Meat animals	100	105	117
Dairy products	100	121	114
Chicken and eggs	100	119	97
Unclassified	100	101	92
PENNSYLVANIA	100	107	101
Grain	100	101	101
Fruits and vegetables	100	74	68
Meat animals	100	101	110
Dairy products	100	120	116
Chicken and eggs	100	115	92
Unclassified	100	93	92
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	127	128
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	87	84
Pennsylvania	100	84	79

Caution Farmers, Dealers About Selling Swine

A law enacted at the 1929 session of the General Assembly provides certain regulations for the sale of swine at either public auction or private sale, in order to guard against the spread of hog cholera, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, explain.

The law requires that unvaccinated swine that have been in the possession of livestock dealers or others for less than thirty days and are offered for either auction or private sale for purposes other than immediate slaughter, be vaccinated against hog cholera within thirty days prior to day of sale. When unvaccinated swine are added within thirty days to other swine owned by or under the control of the seller and to be sold at private or auction sale, the entire herd must be vaccinated against hog cholera.

It is also unlawful to bring into the Commonwealth, except for immediate slaughter, any swine until after being vaccinated against hog cholera.

This law is enforced by the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Oats

Pennsylvania produced 24,900,000 bushels of oats, valued at $12,950,000 last year, according to the State Department of Agriculture. Somerset is the leading oats growing county with Berks a close second.

Rye

Rye is produced in every county of the State, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, even though the total crop last year was only 1,340,000 bushels. Berks led all counties with a production of 112,000 bushels.

534,823 Dogs Were Licensed in 1934

A total of 534,823 dog licenses were issued by county treasurers in Pennsylvania last year, according to the final tabulation made by the dog law enforcement division of the State bureau of animal industry. This is the highest number of licensed dogs in the history of the State.

The county totals are reported as follows:

Adams, 3,926; Allegheny, 35,686; Armstrong, 8,551; Beaver, 8,877; Bedford, 6,427; Berks, 17,400; Blair, 11,806; Bradford, 6,021; Bucks, 7,811; Butler, 8,751.

Cambria, 16,239; Cameron, 536; Carbon, 4,803; Centre, 4,941; Chester, 12,208; Clarion, 4,618; Clearfield, 7,523; Clinton, 3,088; Columbia, 5,514; Crawford, 8,132; Cumberland, 6,855.

Dauphin, 11,988; Delaware, 12,012; Elk, 2,770; Erie, 10,947; Fayette, 15,830; Forest, 896; Franklin, 6,608; Fulton, 2,005; Greene, 5,220; Huntingdon, 5,249; Indiana, 8,421.

Jefferson, 5,746; Juniata, 1,904; Lackawanna, 11,608; Lancaster, 18,129; Lawrence, 6,272; Lebanon, 5,746; Lehigh, 9,466; Luzerne, 21,574; Lycoming, 7,784; McKean, 4,404; Mercer, 8,890; Mifflin, 3,191; Monroe, 3,557.

Montgomery, 16,748; Montour, 1,563; Northampton, 11,318; Northumberland, 7,986; Perry, 3,755; Pike, 1,512; Potter, 2,257; Schuylkill, 13,103; Snyder, 1,857; Somerset, 9,495; Sullivan, 1,075; Susquehanna, 4,978; Tioga, 4,193.

Union, 1,620; Venango, 7,157; Warren, 4,031; Washington, 16,962; Wayne, 4,553; Westmoreland, 23,603; Wyoming, 2,365; York, 14,762.

Pears

The pear crop of Pennsylvania last year was worth $289,000, with Schuylkill having the most valuable crop of any county, according to the State Department of Agriculture. The farm price varied from 47 cents per bushel in Cumberland, Snyder and Northumberland Counties to $1.18 in Luzerne.

20,000 Dogs Killed

Twenty thousand uncontrolled dogs were killed by police officials in Pennsylvania last year and 2,869 dog owners were prosecuted for violating the State dog law.

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Police Officials Are Reminded Of Duties in Control of Dogs

Each spring thousands of complaints are received by the dog law enforcement officials of the State bureau of animal industry, from property owners in cities and boroughs about damage caused by dogs running at large.

In reply to these complaints, the officials explain that the Pennsylvania dog law clearly and specifically charges local police officials with the duty to take action when uncontrolled dogs damage lawns and ornamental plantings.

In a letter addressed to all mayors and burgesses in the Commonwealth, Dr. T. E. Munce, director of the bureau of animal industry, stresses the fact that there is nothing in the State dog law to prevent city or borough councils from passing ordinances covering the control of dogs when local conditions warrant it.

"Please issue orders to your police to carry out their duties under the Dog Law," Dr. Munce writes. "This is especially urgent now since stray dogs seem to be increasing and reports indicate considerable damage being caused to lawns and gardens and a large number of persons being bitten by such dogs."

Local officials are reminded in the letter that the majority of citizens will appreciate and support any action taken by the local Government in the interest of better control of dogs for the protection of life and property.

Quality Baby Chicks In Record Demand

The biggest demand in many years is being experienced this Spring for the high-quality baby chicks produced under State supervision, according to reports reaching the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Three hundred and sixty flocks and sixty-six commercial hatcheries are cooperating with the State in poultry standardization work. These hatcheries opened in January and have received sufficient orders to keep going at full capacity until early June. The orders are said to be running about thirty per cent higher than last year.

Bureau of markets officials explain that a source of high-quality chicks is available within two or three hours travel of practically every poultry-keeper in the Commonwealth. Where possible, the officials advise buyers to see the flocks that supply the eggs for the hatcheries, before making purchases. More than a dozen breeds of chickens are represented by these flocks and hatcheries, located in 43 counties.

68 Food Dealers Ordered Prosecuted

Sixty-eight food dealers in fourteen counties were ordered prosecuted during March for alleged violation of State pure food laws, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Among the illegal food products found being sold or offered for sale were: Codfish containing excessive benzoic acid; dill pickles misbranded and adulterated; cherries with added sulphur dioxide; macaroni colored with yellow coal tar dye; butter with excessive moisture and deficient in butterfat; orange beverage adulterated; calf liver misbranded; eggs unfit for food; fresh ground meat containing added sulphites; chocolate milk below standard in butterfat; sour cream low in fat; milk low in fat and total solids; milk sold in violation of milk sales act; weiners, bologna and sausage containing soy bean cereal or vegetable flour; ring bologna sausage artificially colored; and vinegar misbranded and below standard.

Seventeen bakers in two counties were ordered prosecuted for operating without the necessary State license.

Pennsylvania has 1,440,000 cattle under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis.

Fourteen counties in Pennsylvania each produced over a million bushels of corn in 1934.

Issue Warning About Farm Loan Racket

Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French has issued a warning to farmers who are anxiously awaiting action on Federal farm loan applications to beware of a racket being worked by certain unscrupulous individuals.

The scheme is to locate farmers who have made application for Federal loans and who are in immediate need of the cash to avoid action by creditors. The smooth-tongued artist then goes to such farmers and explains that he has "pull" with the Federal authorities and can get action on the loan application at once providing $75 or some other stated amount is paid in advance for the service. The swindler takes the cash and disappears, never to be heard from again.

Farmers should always make certain they are dealing with authorized agents of the Federal Land Bank Secretary French explains. Activities of individuals who cannot show the proper credentials should be reported at once to the local county farm loan association.

Out of the total wheat crop of 14,759,000 bushels in Pennsylvania last year, 1,820,000 bushels were used for seed, 5,166,000 bushels were fed to livestock, 1,036,000 bushels were consumed in homes, on farms where produced, and 6,737,000 bushels were sold for an estimated cash income of $6,333,000.

Berks County produces more barley than any other county in Pennsylvania.

State Leads In Potato Growing

Interesting facts about Pennsylvania's record potato crop of 34,000,000 bushels last year, are shown by recent county estimates compiled by the crop reporting division of the State Department of Agriculture.

The crop was produced on 200,000 acres with the largest acreage in Lehigh, Lancaster and York Counties. The average acre yield for the entire State was 170 bushels, the highest on record. In Potter, Columbia, Cambria, Somerset, Jefferson, Indiana and Allegheny Counties, the yield exceeded 200 bushels per acre. In eight counties the total crop exceeded a million bushels.

The leading counties in order of value of the crop produced were: Lehigh, Lancaster, Somerset and York.

The value of the potatoes produced in Pennsylvania in 1934 has been estimated at $13,940,000. This is $2,700,000 more than the value of Maine's 56,000,000 bushel crop. Pennsylvania led all states in value of potatoes grown last year, even though the farm price was exceptionally low.

State Ranks Second In Value of Eggs

Pennsylvania produced the second most valuable egg crop of any State in 1934, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

A billion and a half eggs, valued at $22,205,000, were laid by Pennsylvania flocks. The only State to exceed Pennsylvania in value of eggs was California with a $25,000,000 total.

The utilization of chicken eggs in Pennsylvania during 1934 was estimated as follows: 50 million used for hatching; 248 million consumed on farms where produced; and 1,216 million sold for a total cash income of $17,835,000.

Flock owners in only eight states received a higher average price for eggs sold during 1934 than the poultrymen of Pennsylvania.

Three thousand copies of bulletins issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, were mailed in response to requests during March.

Seven hundred and sixty-four samples of seed were examined and analyzed for quality by the seed testing laboratory, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, during the first three months this year.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to April 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	Rank Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1623.15	1565
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	23	16	12	4	4	2	1494.95	1443
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	2	2	3	1476.40	1469
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	3	3	4	1451.90	1432
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	3	11	9	5	1450.35	1382
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	9	7	6	1434.20	1461
W. A. Seidel	Texas	5	4	8	5	5	7	1434.10	1434
Co-op. B. & H. Co. & Carey Farms	Ohio	31	21	17	14	12	8	1429.25	1514
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm (Pen 21)	Chester	2	2	4	6	8	9	1429.15	1385
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York	4	7	10	7	10	10	1393.90	1421

* These pens are all Single Comb White Leghorns.

SUMMARY BY MONTHS 1934-1935 CONTEST AND TO DATE FOR 1933-1935 CONTESTS

	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
To Date—					
March 31, 1935	68.26	122.29	124.04	23.8	11.33
March 31, 1934	65.99	118.56	120.10	23.7	10.34
March 31, 1933	62.94	111.44	114.55	23.4	10.94

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All Cattle to be Under Supervision for Control Of Bovine Tuberculosis by June 1

By June 1, Pennsylvania will reach the goal of nearly a half century effort to have all cattle under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French, announced recently after reviewing reports on the prospective tests of the few remaining herds. This historic accomplishment is the result of a 43-year campaign to free Pennsylvania of this disease.

Over eighteen million dollars of State and Federal funds have been paid to cattle owners as indemnities and over 320,000 cattle reacting to the test have been slaughtered during this period.

A fact of unusual significance is that the first tuberculin test of herd for the control of bovine tuberculosis in America was performed in Pennsylvania at the request of Joseph E. Gillingham, the owner of a large herd of pure bred cattle near Villa Nova in March, 1892. Gillingham's farsighted determination to maintain his herd on a tuberculosis-free basis is described as the beginning of an important health movement which has since spread into practically every community in the Nation.

Early Work Described

While individual herd testing had been carried on in the Commonwealth during several decades, not until 1923 was a concerted effort made to test every herd in an entire township or county in order to have tuberculosis-free areas, states Dr. T. E. Munce who is in charge of the bureau of animal industry and under whose direction the work has been done. On April 16, 1923, initial "area" work started with the testing of all cattle in Mercer County. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture W. S. Hagar, then Mercer County farm agent, was largely responsible for the outstanding success of this "area" testing in that County. In addition to the 32 townships in Mercer County, four townships in Crawford County and four in Butler County were tested at that time.

WHEN COUNTIES FIRST BECAME T B ACCREDITED

1924. Mercer, Crawford and Jefferson.

1926. Butler, Cameron and Jefferson. and McKean.

1927. Columbia, Lawrence and Potter.

1928. Elk, Huntingdon, Sullivan, Venango and Warren.

1929. Beaver, Blair, Clarion, Fayette, Forest, Mifflin, Monroe, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Union.

1930. Bedford, Bradford, Cambria, Centre, Erie, Fulton, Juniata, Luzerne, Wayne and Wyoming.

1931. Carbon, Clinton, Lycoming, Montour, Somerset and Westmoreland.

1932. Allegheny, Armstrong, Pike, Snyder and Washington.

1933. Greene, Lackawanna and Franklin.

1934. Dauphin, Lehigh, Northumberland, Perry and Schuylkill.

1935 or later. Adams, Bucks, Delaware, Montgomery, Cumberland, Lebanon, Philadelphia, York, Northampton, Berks, Chester and Lancaster.

Mercer County qualified as an accredited County in May, 1934, being the first declared free of bovine tuberculosis in the State. Crawford was accredited in November 1924. There are now 56 counties on the accredited list.

The movement to eradicate bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania can be divided into three periods: First, the period from 1892 to 1919 when the State Livestock Sanitary Board conducted individual herd tests, paying out almost two million dollars in indemnities for reactors; second, the period from 1919 to 1923 when the Federal Government cooperated with the State in individual herd testing; third, the period from 1923 to date during which the Federal Government has cooperated with the State in both individual and area testing.

Dr. Munce asserts that this complete clean-up of bovine tuberculosis means better health for the citizens of the State and more efficient production of dairy products

The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary, has been reduced more than one-half during the past ten years, according to State health reports. Many things have played a part in this improved health situation but medical authorities agree that the banishment of tuberculous dairy cattle has been a big factor.

The need for efficiency in the production of dairy products is emphasized by the fact that Pennsylvania farmers have more than a half billion dollars invested in the dairy industry and almost fifty cents out of every dollar of cash income from farm production in the Commonwealth results from the sale of products of the dairy cow. Low-cost milk production is essential to the survival of this important business and this depends to a large extent on healthy dairy herds.

Testing Must Continue

Secretary French states that the present accomplishment of having all cattle in the State under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis, must be viewed as an important forward step, but it does not by any means finish the job because all herds in modified accredited counties must be retested every three years to maintain them on a tuberculosis-free, accredited basis. The responsibility for keeping herds healthy rests with the owner now more than ever before. The State adopts quarantines to protect disease-free herds but the full value of such regulations depends upon the close cooperation of all cattle owners. If farmers, one and all, will hold rigidly to the policy of buying only cattle with proper health credentials, the danger of re-establishing diseased herds in Pennsylvania will be remote, and the cost of keeping the herds on an accredited basis, will be substantially reduced.

Pennsylvania will be one of the first of the leading dairy states to have all cattle tuberculin tested. The State will not become finally accredited, however, until retests show that tuberculosis has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent in the eleven counties not yet accredited.

Account of the First Tuberculin Herd Test in America

Reprinted from the **Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 17, 1892**

SACRIFICED TO SCIENCE

Jersey Cows Killed to Prevent Tuberculous Contagion

Part of the Herd of Mr. J. E. Gillingham, at Clairemont Farm, Slaughtered in the Presence of Well-known Physicians and Others

Dr Leonard Pearson, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Veterinary Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, who pursued special studies in tuberculosis in the Royal Veterinary School in Berlin, and also in Professor Koch's laboratory, recently discovered by the use of Koch's tuberculine that in a herd of 100 Jersey cattle owned by Mr. Joseph E. Gillingham, and kept in his stables at "Clairemont Farm" near Villa Nova, (Pennsylvania) that a large number of the finest cows were affected with tuberculosis.

State Veterinarian Bridge, in a former examination, had condemned several of the animals, and Mr. Gillingham, in the interest of science and to prevent the spread of the disease, decided to have all the suspected animals killed. Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock was the time fixed for carrying his determination into effect, and at that hour, there were present many well-known professional and other men who had accepted Mr. Gillingham's invitation to witness ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations of the suspected cows conducted by members of the faculty of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Many farmers from the country also availed themselves of the privilege of attending, but the throng was so great as to interfere considerably with the operations, and, instead of 30 cows being slaughtered, as intended, only 6 were killed. Then, too, the atmosphere was so cold as to make open-air examinations difficult, and the rest of the inspections had to be postponed. As they stood in their stalls in the large, well-kept stable, there was nothing in the outward appearance of the fine, sleek-looking cows to show that they were in any way diseased. * * *

The principal factor which determined the diagnosis of tuberculosis was an elevation of temperature following the subcutaneous injection, over the right shoulder of Koch's tuberculine. The normal temperature of a cow ranges between 101 2-5 and 102 1-2 degrees, and under the influence of the lymph in case of the presence of tuberculosis, it raises several degrees.

When "Juno," the first cow was brought from the stable to the large yard in front to be killed, there was present a large circle of interested observers, among them being

Some of Those Present

Dr. Wm. B. Atkinson, of the State Board of Health; Police Surgeon Thomas H. Andrews; Professors Holt and Houston, of the Central High School; Dr. W. L. Zuil, Professors S. J. J. Harger, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. W. H. Ford, of the Board of Health; Dr W. B. E. Miller, Government Inspector of Animal Industry; Dr. A. Meigs, M. Howard Fussell, H. W. Cattell, Charles M. Selzer and Alfred Ghriskey, Messrs. J. Bertram Lippencott and H. Laussat Geyelin; Dr. J. Cheston Morris, Chief Meat Detective Charles W. Wood, Director of Public Safety; A. M. Beitler, Dr. Henry L. Formad, Dr. A. F. Schreiber, Dr. John Guiteras, Dr. E. O. Shakespeare, Dr. A. C. Abbott, Dr. Thomas J. Mays, Dr. J. H. Musser, Dr. J. H. Stubbs, Dr. C Newlin Pierce, Dr. Robert Formad, Dr. John B. Chapin, Dr. John Marshall, Dr. H. M. Howe, Dr. Luson, State Veterinarian Bridge, Rabbi Stemple of Atlantic City, Dr. Justin De-Land, Meat Inspector Lowry, Dr. Magill, and veterinarians Entrekin, Conrad, Conrow, Bartholomew, Ridge, Senselman, Raynor, Larzelere, Williams, Landis, Bickel and Mr. Daniel Newhall.

After the animals (six) had been killed, Professor Guiteras stated that, owing to the unfavorable conditions of the weather, the great crowd present, and the fact that the organs to be examined could not receive the attention required, the rest of the herd effected would be killed at another time. Five of these killed, he said, showed evidences of the disease, but with the remaining one there was doubt, which he believed would be cleared up upon further investigation.

Addresses Delivered

Before the operations were begun addresses were delivered by Drs. Pearson, Guiteras, Shakespeare, and Abbott, bearing upon the subject of tuberculosis.

Dr. Pearson said that, several weeks ago, he was requested by Mr. Gillingham to examine a cow in his herd which did not seem to be doing well, and he found it to be suffering from tuberculosis. The animal was killed the next day, and the diagnosis was confirmed by a post-mortem examination.

The entire herd was then examined with the result of finding five cases which were promptly destroyed. Soon afterwards a fat cow that would not breed was killed for beef, and it was discovered to be in a highly tuberculous condition. This led to the belief that the disease might be more prevalent than was supposed, and, with the objection of detecting the affected animals, it was decided to use tuberculine as a diagnostic agent. If an animal is suffering from tuberculosis, the subcutaneous injection of a small quantity of this substance is followed by a rise of temperature, while in a healthy animal, or one suffering from another disease, there is no rise in temperature following the operation. At least, he said, these were the results obtained by foreign investigation, and by the Tuberculosis Commission of the Veterinary Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

In all, 79 of Mr. Gillingham's cattle were tested; of these 30 gave the presence of tuberculosis. After this discovery, three courses were open: The animals could be kept, as they appeared well and were giving a large quantity of milk; they might be sold at good prices, or they could be killed. Mr. Gillingham, he said, did not for a moment consider any but the last method of disposing of the animals, and as soon as tuberculosis was discovered, he ordered the affected cows destroyed. The milk from the cows had never been used, and to preserve the health of the remaining animals and check the progress of the disease, they are to be placed in disinfected stables and frequently examined for incipient tuberculosis.

Dr. Abbott said * * * there is not only danger in the immediate use of milk (from cattle in which the disease is more or less advanced) but as it is kept this danger is increased because as has been observed, the bacilli not only retain their live properties, but actively increase and multiply in the milk in which they are located, retaining all the while their disease-producing peculiarities. * * *

Money Loss

Dr. Shakespeare, in his address, said that it is the common experience that cattle and swine suffer most from tuberculosis or consumption. As to the extent of the disease among cattle the statistics are exceedingly incomplete, but, whatever the figures may be, they are far short of the real truth. A very low estimate of the average percentage, he said, was two percent. * * *

In conclusion he discussed the constant danger to the public health from tuberculosis cattle. The use of milk from such cows for infants' food, without boiling contributed, he said, an undoubted danger that they may become infected.

An Important Problem

Dr. Guiteras said it was seldom that an opportunity like that of yesterday offered itself for experimentation on so large a scale. The public spirit of the owner of the animals vied with the magnitude of the subject, and the occasion was one which well deserved earnest attention. * * *

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Favorable Outlook as Crop Season Opens

A relatively mild winter and favorable weather during March made the outlook for the approaching crop season very favorable from the farmer's viewpoint, according to the report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, as of April 1. Winter grains were generally in excellent condition; damage (up to April 1) to fruits, with the probable exception of peaches, was either very slight or limited to unfavorable locations; and in some sections much spring plowing had been done.

Hens on Pennsylvania farms were laying better than a year ago. Not only was a larger percentage of cows on farms of correspondents being milked but production per cow also was higher than on April 1, 1934.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar declined from 84 to 79 cents between February 15 and March 15 and on the latter date was relatively lower than for the entire country, but the cash income derived from the sale of principal farm products by the farmer in Pennsylvania is averaging higher than in the United States as a whole.

Condition of winter grains is much better than it was in the spring of 1934 or 1933. Wheat generally wintered well, and in many localities prospects are the best in years. Snow protection, though not deep, was available during the coldest weather, and injury from freezing and thawing is reported to be very light. Rye looks very promising. A winter wheat crop of 15,558,000 bushels was in prospect on April 1, compared with a harvest of 14,654,000 bushels in 1934.

Condition of pasture was the highest for April 1 since 1930. In all sections of the State it is looking well. Early pasturage will prove a relief to farmers, especially in those sections where the hay crop was exceptionally short last year.

About one-sixth of Pennsylvania's 1934 wheat crop and about two-fifths of the corn and oats crops were still on farms April 1. Stocks of wheat on farms are lower than usual at this time of the year but stocks of corn and oats are higher.

2366 Farmers Win At State Farm Show

All counties in Pennsylvania, excepting Montour and Fulton are represented in the list of farmers who won $31,479 in premiums at the recent State Farm Show, according to a tabulation made by the Show management.

There were 3,800 exhibitors in the twenty-five competitive departments, and of these exhibitors, 2,366 won prizes. This compares with 3,168 exhibitors and 1,801 prize winners in the 1934 Show. Since only the poultry department is open to outside exhibitors, the proportion of entries from other States was relatively small. Farmers in every section of the Commonwealth took a prominent part in the exhibition. Lancaster County led in number of exhibitors and winners, with York County a close second. Other Counties having one hundred or more prize winners were: Cumberland, Lebanon and Chester.

The fact that sixty-five counties had prize winning exhibitors at the Show and that five-sixths of these counties had at least twenty exhibitors on the list, fully demonstrates the statewide character of the Exposition, states J. Hansell French, chairman of the Farm Show Commission.

The tabulation showing the number of exhibitors, prize winners and total premium payments follows, by counties:

County	Exhibitors	Prize Winners	Amount Paid
Adams	67	21	$213.00
Allegheny	34	12	124.00
Armstrong	47	18	60.00
Beaver	7	4	480.00
Bedford	44	14	520.00
Berks	67	40	830.00
Blair	56	25	396.00
Bradford	34	24	176.00
Bucks	122	66	1,690.00
Butler	98	48	546.00
Cambria	67	48	138.00
Cameron	16	8	60.00
Carbon	55	19	162.00
Centre	51	26	142.00
Chester	199	122	2,122.00
Clarion	33	25	188.00
Clinton	37	13	166.00
Clearfield	39	26	70.00
Columbia	34	14	142.00
Crawford	43	28	124.00
Cumberland	166	100	1,112.00
Dauphin	144	94	898.00
Delaware	22	9	238.00
Elk	31	8	40.00
Erie	65	39	240.00
Fayette	21	8	76.00
Forest	23	19	62.00
Franklin	88	71	1,028.00
Fulton	....	....	.....
Greene	46	26	556.00
Huntingdon	11	6	202.00
Indiana	33	24	156.00
Jefferson	36	32	334.00
Juniata	14	14	123.00
Lackawanna	19	13	165.00
Lancaster	321	221	2,322.00
Lawrence	27	11	1,326.00
Lebanon	138	108	1,248.00
Lehigh	78	49	984.00
Luzerne	36	14	98.00
Lycoming	36	31	176.00
McKean	11	7	54.00
Mercer	77	65	1,554.00
Mifflin	34	6	47.00
Monroe	14	8	49.00
Montgomery	66	47	798.00
Montour	....	....	.....
Northampton	99	91	787.00
Northumberland	76	44	326.00
Perry	56	49	168.00
Philadelphia	12	12	143.00
Pike	8	6	47.00
Potter	44	23	267.00
Schuylkill	66	22	102.00
Snyder	19	9	58.00
Somerset	33	21	126.00
Sullivan	51	13	97.00
Susquehanna	33	20	280.00
Tioga	44	24	742.00
Union	39	35	487.00
Venango	14	4	38.00
Warren	28	19	78.00
Washington	78	57	664.00
Wayne	16	7	366.00
Westmoreland	62	33	842.00
Wyoming	19	14	62.00
York	257	198	3,744.00
Total	3,800	2,366	$31,479.00

Corn-Hog Payments Made To Farmers In 56 Counties

Farmers in fifty-six counties of Pennsylvania received $336,324.95 in corn-hog payments to February 28, according to a report from the Corn-Hog State Board of Review. These rental and benefit payments were made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to farmers who cooperated in the 1934 program to adjust corn acreage and swine numbers.

The distribution of the corn-hog benefits by counties is reported as follows: Adams, $21,004.02; Allegheny, $1,520.61; Armstrong, $209.33; Beaver, $1,226.50; Bedford, $3,248.50; Berks $20,788.44; Blair, $2,942.21; Bradford, $2,024.39; Bucks, $8,951.13; Butler, $1,375.21; Cambria, $428.80.

Centre, $3,717.18; Chester, $13,067.62; Clarion, $1,282.96; Clearfield, $24.00; Clinton, $3,528.77; Columbia, $8,403.82; Crawford, $1,669.19; Cumberland, $36,771.12; Dauphin, $8,745.21; Delaware, $10,163.21; Elk, $292.00; Erie, $974.59; Fayette, $698.91; Franklin, $41,762.09; Fulton, $3,803.97; Greene, $6,973.02; Huntingdon, $6,137.63; Indiana, $1,793.45; Jefferson, $2,343.01; Juniata, $1,988.85.

Lancaster, $23,037.52; Lawrence, $843.46; Lebanon, $3,267.17; Lehigh, $2,419.96; Luzerne, $559.65; Lycoming, $3,576.84; Mercer, $1,122.44; Mifflin, $290.35; Monroe, $210.55; Montgomery, $21,991.78; Montour, $1,135.59; Northampton, $2,340.97; Northumberland, $2,690.32; Perry, $10,755.32; Potter, $297.66; Snyder, $795.87.

Somerset, $2,237.10; Sullivan, $1,201.94; Susquehanna, $2,507.78; Union, $605.22; Venango, $772.44; Warren, $503.70; Washington, $3,411.48; Westmoreland, $981.87; York, $30,908.23.

The 1935 corn-hog program is now well under way, the time for filing applications for contracts having closed April 1. It is expected that the project will be completed in May with over 2,000 Pennsylvania farmers cooperating.

Cold Storage Holdings Of Food Increased

The sixty-five licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania reported to the State bureau of foods and chemistry on March 31, 1935, that they had in storage more poultry, fish, beef, mutton, pork, eggs in shell and eggs out of shell, but less butter, game and veal, than on the corresponding date a year previous.

The holdings of pork were nearly four times as large as on March 31, 1934, and the supply of beef, fish and eggs in shell was about double that of the corresponding date last year.

There were a million and a half more dozen eggs in shell, a million more pounds of broken eggs, a million more pounds of fish, and beef, and approximately five million more pounds of pork in storage than a year ago.

The cold storage holdings on March 31, 1935 and the corresponding date of 1934, are:

	1935	1934
Eggs in shell (doz.)	2,663,701	1,280,955
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	3,674,509	2,730,103
Butter (lbs.)	466,731	1,208,680
Poultry (lbs.)	3,755,428	3,038,377
Fish (lbs.)	2,316,735	1,326,127
Game (lbs.)	258	3,079
Beef (lbs.)	2,592,103	1,389,478
Veal (lbs.)	45,123	65,785
Mutton (lbs.)	343,822	90,587
Pork (lbs.)	6,031,819	1,660,017

24,000,000 Chickens Raised On Pa. Farms

Over 24,000,000 chickens were raised on farms in Pennsylvania in 1934, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. They were valued at $13,952,000 which gave the Commonwealth a rank of third among all the States in this respect. The only States to outrank Pennsylvania last year were Iowa and Illinois.

Of the total production, Pennsylvania farmers sold 16,349,000 chickens, and consumed 5,344,000 in the homes on farms where produced. The total cash income from chickens sold during the year has been estimated at $9,482,000.

Seventy hens in the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest completed the first six-month period of 182 days with a record of 150 eggs or better, according to a contest report. This represents eight percent of all the birds remaining in the competition.

The five leading hens each had over 170 eggs to their credit with the other 65 high individuals ranking as follows: 166 to 170 eggs, nine hens; 161 to 165, seven; 156 to 160, twenty-six; 150 to 155, twenty-three.

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State's New Fresh Egg Law to Become Effective September 1

A law that will prove of direct value to Pennsylvania poultrymen was recently enacted by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Earle.

This legislation provides standards for fresh eggs and prohibits labeling eggs as fresh unless they meet the minimum requirements set up by the law.

Such terms as "new laid eggs" or "strictly fresh eggs" have been used in the past in merchandizing eggs which were not in fact fresh. Hundreds of prosecutions have been made under the existing fresh egg law but difficulty has often been encountered because no standards for fresh eggs were provided by the law.

The amended fresh egg law establishes minimum requirements for fresh eggs as follows: (a) The air cell must be not more than two-eighths of an inch in depth localized regular: (b) The yolk may be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; (c) The white must be firm and clear; (d) The germ must not show any visible development.

A tolerance of ten percent is allowed in wholesale lots of shell eggs for eggs which do not quite meet the minimum requirements. In the case of retail sales, at least ten eggs in each dozen shall conform to the minimum requirements and only two may fall slightly below such requirements.

Shell eggs which fail to meet the fresh egg standards must be sold simply as "eggs" except when the shells have been treated with oil or in any other manner, then the package or container shall be clearly and conspicuously marked in a legible manner "shell treated" or "shell protected" if sold as fresh eggs even if conforming to the specifications of the law.

The new fresh egg law will become effective September 1, 1935 and will be enforced by the Department of Agriculture. This legislation will greatly benefit Pennsylvania poultrymen, according to Department officials.

Farmers Use More Lime and Fertilizer

Seventy-three percent of Pennsylvania farmers used fertilizer in 1934 and forty-one percent used lime, according to county estimates recently made by the division of crop reporting and information, State Department of Agriculture.

A slightly larger tonnage of these products was used last year than during the previous year, the estimates disclose. A total of 269,020 tons of fertilizer and 322,090 tons of lime were purchased. The total expenditure for both products was estimated at $8,546,000.

The ten leading counties in tonnage of fertilizer used were: Lancaster, York, Chester, Bucks, Adams, Franklin, Berks, Schuylkill, Somerset and Erie.

In the use of lime by farmers, the ten leading counties were: Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Armstrong, Chester, Butler, Bradford, Somerset, Indiana and York.

Adams County, with 92 percent of its farmers using fertilizer, led all counties in this respect while Forest County, with 77 percent, led in percentage of farmers using lime.

Farm Wages

The average farm wage rate in Pennsylvania as of April 1, has been reported as follows: Per month with board, $21.50; per month without board, $35.00; per day with board, $1.30 and per day without board, $1.80.

Peaches

All but twelve counties in Pennsylvania produced peaches last year. Franklin, Adams and York Counties, however, grew over half of the State's total crop which amounted to 442,000 bushels.

Inspect 220,000 Hens In Flock Improvement

Over 220,000 pullets and laying hens were inspected during the 1934-35 season in the poultry standardization work conducted by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The birds were individually handled and selected for breed type and egg production. High grade and efficient stock for building up poultry flocks has been made available through this work in nearly all sections of the State.

Inspections were made of 302 flocks in thirty-five counties.

In the past the standardization work has been confined to the fall months beginning in August or September and concluding in December with October and November heavy months. As this inspection work increased, the selection period has been extended. Some work is now accomplished in every month of the year.

The cost of this State service is covered by fees paid by the poultrymen who request the service and cooperate in the work.

Orders Check On Livestock Dealers

A statewide check on livestock dealers to ascertain those who may be violating the Livestock Dealers' Licensing Act of 1931, has been ordered by Dr. H. M. Kalodner, director of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This Law, Dr. Kalodner explains, requires that all dealers and brokers in livestock who handle more than 100 head of animals in a year, must be licensed by the Department. Applications for licenses must be on file by December 1 of each calendar year and the license issued before January 1 for the ensuing year.

The purpose of the Law is to give the State bureau of animal industry additional means of checking transmissible livestock diseases.

Any livestock dealer found violating the law will be prosecuted, the State official warns. This rigid enforcement of the law is essential to protect the health of livestock within the State.

No fee is required to secure the necessary license but a severe penalty is provided for disregarding the law.

Farm Prices Make Slight Increase

Prices paid farmers for many important agricultural products increased slightly between March 15 and April 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Increases were reported in the prices of wheat corn, oats, barley rye, apples, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, milk cows, horses, mules, chickens, butter and butterfat. Potato, hay and egg prices declined while the price of buckwheat, turkeys, milk and wool remained the same as on March 15.

The April 15 average prices with March and Pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	April 1910-'14	March 1935	April 1935
Wheat per bu.	$ 1.00	$ .95	$ .96
Corn per bu.	.70	.82	.84
Oats per bu.	.50	.55	.56
Barley per bu.	.68	.70	.71
Rye per bu.	.79	.72	.73
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.56	.56
Potatoes per bu.	.75	.33	.28
Hay per ton	16.85	14.80	14.00
Apples per bu.	.95	1.05	1.15
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.28	8.70	8.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.10	7.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.70	8.10	8.30
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	4.10	4.30
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.82	7.40	7.60
Milk cows per head	53.40	57.00	59.00
Horses per head	178.80	139.00	142.00
Mules per head	....	141.00	146.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.167	.180
Turkeys per lb.	....	.23	.23
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.58	1.95	1.95
Butter per lb.	.30	.31	.32
Butterfat per lb.	....	.33	.34
Eggs per doz.	.184	.214	.209
Wool per lb.	.228	.230	.230

	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	108	111
Grain	100	111	115
Fruits and vegetables	100	90	105
Meat animals	100	117	117
Dairy products	100	114	117
Chickens and eggs	100	97	105
Unclassified	100	92	92
PENNSYLVANIA	100	101	102
Grain	100	101	102
Fruits and vegetables	100	68	66
Meat animals	100	110	115
Dairy products	100	116	117
Chickens and eggs	100	92	92
Unclassified	100	92	87
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	127	128
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	85	87
Pennsylvania	100	79	80

Buckwheat

Pennsylvania led all States with a production of over three million bushels of buckwheat in 1934. All counties excepting Delaware and Philadelphia raised the crop with Bradford, Tioga and Crawford far in the lead. The crop was valued at $1,615,000.

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New High Record Set With 23,000 More Dogs Licensed

Twenty-three thousand more dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers during the first three months this year than during the corresponding period a year ago, according to the monthly report of the dog law enforcement division, Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry. The total number of dogs licensed to April 1 this year was 453,451 compared with 430,678 in the corresponding months of 1934, and 362,432 to April 1, 1933. This year's licensing set a new high record for the period.

A vigorous campaign of enforcement by dog law agents throughout the State, the willingness of dog owners to secure the necessary license, and the cooperation of newspapers in giving wide publicity to the provisions of the dog law, have been responsible for the increase in the number of properly licensed dogs, officials explain.

Other information contained in the report indicates that 619 kennels have been licensed, 7,970 uncontrolled dogs killed by police officers, 345 prosecutions of dog owners terminated, and 516 damage claims amounting to $6,293.15 investigated and paid.

The number of dog licenses issued by counties to April 1 this year is reported as follows:

Adams, 2,891; Allegheny, 32,340; Armstrong, 7,791; Beaver, 7,843; Bedford, 6,118; Berks, 16,300; Blair, 10,619; Bradford, 5,394; Bucks, 5,434; Butler, 7,860.

Cambria, 15,785; Cameron, 469; Carbon, 3,710; Centre, 4,517; Chester, 11,356; Clarion, 4,242; Clearfield, 6,509; Clinton, 2,779; Columbia, 3,720; Crawford, 7,105; Cumberland, 5,739.

Dauphin, 9,796; Delaware, 11,095; Elk, 2,326; Erie, 9,188; Fayette, 14,056; Forest, 737; Franklin, 5,460; Fulton, 1,794; Greene, 5,000; Huntingdon, 4,885.

Indiana, 7,734; Jefferson, 4,763; Juniata, 1,400; Lackawanna. 7,970; Lancaster, 14,599; Lawrence, 5,226; Lebanon, 5,341; Lehigh, 7,500; Luzerne, 14,997; Lycoming, 7,174.

McKean, 3,591; Mercer, 7,596; Mifflin, 2,267; Monroe, 2,814; Montgomery, 10,811; Montour, 1,300; Northampton, 9,300; Northumberland, 5,797; Perry, 3,380; Pike, 1,089.

Potter, 2,038; Schuylkill, 7,759; Snyder, 1,500; Somerset, 8,751; Sullivan, 883; Susquehanna, 4,091; Tioga, 3,590; Union, 1,219; Venango, 6,777; Warren, 3,451; Washington, 16,353; Wayne, 3,537; Westmoreland, 21,567; Wyoming, 1,930; York, 12,498.

47 Arrested In Sausage Fraud

Forty-seven meat dealers were ordered prosecuted during April for selling adulterated sausage, principally in western Pennsylvania, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture. These dealers were adding soy bean, vegetable or cereal flour to weiners, balogna, halfsmokes and sausage in direct violation of the law. Food officials believed this to be the largest number of prosecutions ordered in one month for a single type of food fraud since the clean-up of the oleomargarine racket some thirty years ago.

Among other food law violations for which prosecutions were ordered during the month were the following: Concentrated extract of vanilla misbranded and adulterated; honey dipped cinnamon buns (cane sugar used for coating instead of honey); lobster, not true lobster, but crawfish; maple syrup adulterated; adulterated meat loaf; misbranded olives; adulterated lime rickey, low in sugar; sulphites contained in fresh ground meat; and chocolate milk adulterated and deficient in butterfat.

More Rabid Dogs Reported in State

More than the usual number of rabid dogs have made their appearance in several sections of the Commonwealth during recent months, according to Dr. H. M. Kalodner, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One hundred and eleven positive cases of rabies are on record in the bureau's office for the four months ending May 1 this year, and eighty-three persons are reported as having been bitten by these dogs. This compares with twenty-five cases of rabies and twenty-nine persons bitten during the corresponding period in 1934.

Rabies is most prevalent in Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Somerset, and Fayette Counties. Quarantines are now established in all of these counties and every effort is being made to curb the outbreaks. The public, the local police, and the county and municipal officials are cooperating wholeheartedly in this effort.

Other counties in which there is more than the normal amount of rabies include Wayne, Pike, Luzerne and Washington.

The secret to the control of rabies is the control of dogs running at large, officials explain. For that reason, the Department is urgently requesting owners to keep their dogs under control at all times. Municipal authorities and civic organizations are asked to assist in protecting their citizens from rabies by insisting that dogs be kept under control and by reporting promptly all dogs acting in a manner suspicious of rabies. Reports should be made to the local veterinarian, the nearest district office of the bureau of animal industry, or directly to the bureau's main office in Harrisburg.

Warn Housewives About Canned Pea Racket

The latest racket for the housewife to keep in mind when going to the corner grocery store, relates to the label on canned peas.

The bureau of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, has found that a few canners are soaking ripe, dried peas and canning them for sale under a label which misleads the housewife into thinking she is buying canned fresh peas. The illegal label gives prominence to the word "Peas" with a statement in small inconspicuous type explaining that the contents were prepared from "selected dried ripe peas."

The pure foods officials have ruled that this type of label constitutes a clean-cut form of misbranding as defined by the General Food Law, and have ordered all packers of soaked dried peas to correct their labels or keep their product out of the State.

More Beef Cattle Fattened In State

Forty percent more steers have been on feed in Pennsylvania during the past winter than a year ago, according to estimates based upon the January 1 cattle inventory made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The abundance of hay and grain in most cattle feeding sections of Pennsylvania in contrast to the extreme shortage in mid-western States resulted in a heavy buying of feeder cattle last fall by thousands of farmers here who had surplus feed.

In the corn belt states, reports indicate thirty-six percent fewer cattle on feed compared with a year ago with Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas having considerably less than half their 1934 totals.

Expect Census To Show 190,000 Farms

Preliminary reports on the 1935 census of agriculture in fifteen counties representing different sections of Pennsylvania, show an increase of twelve percent in number of farms. If this trend holds true for the entire State, it is believed by officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that the total number of farms will be about 190,000, or 18,000 more than five years ago.

The counties for which unofficial reports have been received with number of farms in 1930 and 1935 are:

County	No. of farms 1930	1935
Allegheny	2,935	3,601
Berks	5,359	6,064
Cameron	190	199
Clearfield	2,752	3,320
Clinton	913	1,025
Columbia	2,279	2,527
Crawford	5,518	6,449
Fayette	3,364	3,977
Franklin	3,536	3,907
Lycoming	2,710	3,043
McKean	1,081	1,498
Snyder	1,596	1,736
Susquehanna	3,170	3,291
Tioga	3,168	3,246
York	7,649	7,916
Total	46,220	51,799

CORRECTION

In the tabulation entitled "When Counties First Became TB Accredited" appearing in the Weekly News Bulletin of April 25, the names of Clearfield and Indiana Counties were omitted while Jefferson County was mentioned twice due to an error in type-setting. Jefferson County was accredited in 1924 and Clearfield and Indiana Counties in 1926.

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Income From Dairy Products Shows Substantial Increase

Cash income realized from the sale of milk, butterfat and butter by Pennsylvania farmers in 1934 was $14,393,000 greater than in 1933, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. The 1934 total was $86,800,000 compared to $72,407,000 the year previous.

Milk produced on farms in the Commonwealth last year amounted to 4,495 million pounds of which 413 million pounds were used as milk or cream on farms where produced, 349 million pounds were utilized for making butter on farms, 108 million pounds were fed to calves, 187 million pounds were skimmed or separated for sale of butterfat, 740 million pounds were retailed as milk or cream by producers, and 2,698 million pounds were wholesaled. Pennsylvania producers retailed forty per cent more milk and cream than is retailed by producers of any other State.

Slightly more milk was produced in 1934, more dairy products were utilized on farms where produced, less milk was used in making butter on farms, more milk was separated on farms for sale of butterfat, and more milk was retailed than in 1933.

Pennsylvania ranks third among all the States in cash income from dairy products, being exceeded only by Wisconsin and New York.

The Pennsylvania farm price of milk, including both wholesale and retail sales, was estimated at $2.26 per cwt. in 1934 compared to $1.92 per cwt. in 1933. These prices are about 50 percent higher than the corresponding averages for the entire country.

Receipts From Sale of Farm Products Highest Since 1931

Cash income from agricultural production and from AAA benefit payments in Pennsylvania for the first three months of 1935, has been estimated at $44,498,000 by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics.

This represents an increase of $4,652,000, or almost twelve percent, over the total of $39,846,000 for the corresponding period in 1934. These estimates do not include receipts from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products which represent about eight percent of the cash income from agricultural production in the State.

The January-March income this year includes $298,000 in AAA cash benefits compared with $210,000 for the first three months a year ago.

The estimated cash income from the sale of farm products and from AAA cash benefits by months, from January 1, 1934 to April 1, 1935, has been announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service as follows:

Month	1934	1935
January	$13,083,000	$14,087,000
February	12,529,000	14,362,000
March	14,234,000	16,049,000
April	14,379,000	
May	16,889,000	
June	16,423,000	
July	14,899,000	
August	15,650,000	
September	17,160,000	
October	19,759,000	
November	15,344,000	
December	13,076,000	

Original Easter Lily Grown in Philadelphia

The original Easter Lily was developed in Philadelphia only a half century ago, according to G. B. Stichter, field inspector of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, who reviews the interesting history of this flower in his report covering inspection work during the recent Easter period. Stichter's account follows:

In 1879, a lady returning from Bermuda brought with her two bulbs of a lily which she found growing wild. These bulbs were given to Mary Rogers, a florist who had greenhouses in Gray's Lane below Woodland Avenue, Philadelphia. Miss Rogers planted the bulbs and for some time they attracted no attention.

A Dutch lily had been used at Easter time, but this was unsatisfactory because it was impossible to control accurately its time of blooming. Since Easter comes at varying times, it was impossible to "force" this lily in order to have it bloom at a specified time. Therefore, the Dutch lilies were not popular as Easter flowers.

Miss Rogers propagated the lily from Bermuda until in three years she had about one hundred bulbs. It was then that a Philadelphia florist, purchased the bulbs and experimented with "forcing" the lily, in order to have it bloom when wanted. This florist was successful in his experiments, and the *lilum harrisii* resulted. Since it was possible to cultivate this lily so that it would be in flower exactly at Easter time, it became the Easter flower.

The growing of Easter lilies is today a giant industry, but strangely enough the lily used now—the *lilum gigantum* was propagated and improved in Japan from the lily first developed in Philadelphia. It was taken to Japan, where conditions for its cultivation were ideal; developed, and brought back to America. The present day lily has a larger flower with more sturdy foliage than the original Easter lily.

The growing of flowering plants by florists has become an industry largely controlled by the calendar, Mr. Stichter explains. Aside from flowers for Easter, blooms are wanted for Valentine day, Mother's day, and Memorial day. The florist must always be alert to have his plants bloom at these times.

Special Produce Market Broadcast for Farmers

In order to give Pennsylvania growers of fruits and vegetables the best possible service on produce market reports, during the current growing season, arrangements have been made with radio Station WFIL, Philadelphia, to broadcast a special market summary at midday, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. This summary includes the latest information on prices, demand and supply of fruits and vegetables, as gathered and compiled jointly each morning by the United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture at Philadelphia. Station WFIL is broadcasting this special produce report from 12:30 to 12:45 P. M., Daylight Saving Time, for the benefit of producers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It is hoped that many Pennsylvania growers will avail themselves of this special service which should prove of great help to them in the daily marketing of their truck and fruit crops.

More Cash From Seeds

Pennsylvania farmers realized $384,000 from the sale of clover and timothy seed grown in 1934. This is almost three times as much as in 1933 due largely to higher prices resulting from the mid-west drought.

State Checks 875 Samples of Feeds

Eight hundred and seventy-five official samples of feeding stuffs being offered for sale in Pennsylvania, were taken for analysis during 1934 as a check in the enforcement of the State Feeding Stuffs Law, according to a report printed under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French.

Only seven percent of the samples failed to meet guarantees. More than half of all the samples analyzed represented proprietary mixed feeds and the proportion of deficiencies in these mixtures, was found to be low.

The average retail selling price for the several classes of mixed feeds, was somewhat higher in 1934 than the previous year.

Officials of the bureau of foods and chemistry report that over 4,400 kinds and brands of feeding stuffs were registered for sale in Pennsylvania last year, and that 1,300 licenses were issued to 952 feeding stuffs manufacturers, importers and jobbers. These figures represent increases over 1933.

827 Nurseries Licensed

Eight hundred and twenty-seven nurseries in Pennsylvania have been licensed by the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, this year. This is thirty-one more than a year ago, and a new high record.

Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest

Ten High Pens to May 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	Rank Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1871.15	1798
Z. D. Horn	Wash Co.	23	16	12	4	4	2	2	1768.05	1697
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	2	2	3	3	1696.10	1682
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	3	11	9	5	4	1694.90	1606
Co-op. B. & H. Co.-Carey Farms	Ohio	31	21	17	14	12	8	5	1681.35	1766
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	9	7	6	6	1675.80	1695
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	7	8	6	5	7	1673.70	1665
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Chester	2	2	4	6	8	9	8	1654.30	1598
James Dryden	Cal.	13	11	13	13	13	23	9	1639.05	1645
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns	New York	4	7	10	7	10	11	10	1629.95	1650

* All of the above pens are Single Comb White Leghorns

SUMMARY BY MONTHS 1934-1935 CONTEST AND TO DATE FOR 1933-1935 CONTESTS

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
April, 1935	68.78	21.49	20.63	24.8	2.02
To date—					
April 30, 1935	67.85	143.00	143.97	23.8	13.25
April 30, 1934	65.71	138.49	139.29	23.9	11.62
April 30, 1933	62.89	130.88	133.34	23.6	13.56

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 20 | Harrisburg, Pa., May 30, 1935 | No. 22

Expect Japanese Beetles To Appear About June 15

Japanese beetles are expected in Pennsylvania this summer in numbers fully as large as a year ago, according to R. H. Bell, director, bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture. The beetles usually make their appearance about June 15, but may be several days earlier or later depending upon weather conditions.

When this perennial pest emerges, it will find the State and Federal Governments prepared to meet its attacks in several ways.

Rigid quarantine restrictions will be enforced in the borderland between infested and non-infested areas. In Pennsylvania the quarantine line will run from the Ohio border east between Lawrence and Mercer Counties, thence between Venango and Butler Counties, through the northwest corner of Clarion County, between Forest and Clarion Counties, between Elk and Forest Counties, and finally between Warren and McKean Counties to the New York State border. Inspectors will be stationed in this area to check on all roads leading from the infested area.

The quarantine regulations prohibit the movement (unless certified) of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, huckleberries, raspberries and cut flowers from the infested territory between June 15 and October 15. Restrictions affect nursery stock and other plants throughout the year.

As another means of control, Japanese beetle parasites have been liberated in many localities in past years and will continue to be used. Entomologists explain that colonies of these parasites can be established only where the beetle population is quite dense and where other natural conditions are favorable.

State officials are reminding all property owners that damage by beetles usually reaches its height during the second week of July. Detailed information on the proper sprays to use to prevent damage, will be issued by the Department about June 15.

It is anticipated that the beetles will be present in sufficient numbers to do serious damages in Philadelphia and Harrisburg districts this season the same as a year ago. The Philadelphia damage zone covers parts of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware Counties in addition to Philadelphia, while the Harrisburg area includes several points in both Cumberland and Dauphin Counties within 10 miles of Harrisburg.

Sell Graded Products Valued at $3,000,000

Graded products valued at $3,000,000 were sold by Pennsylvania fruit and vegetable growers during the past season, according to reports compiled by the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture. This represents the largest and most valuable output of officially inspected products ever sold in a single season by Pennsylvania producers.

Approximately 4,000 carloads of State-certified fruits and potatoes and almost 75,000,000 pounds of raw cannery products were sold on a graded basis during this one season. In 1933, only 2,025 carloads of fruits and 46,000,000 pounds of cannery products were inspected.

"The wide adoption of official grading proved a great aid to Pennsylvania fruit growers in marketing their 1934 crops," State marketing officials report. "Likewise, outlets for Pennsylvania potatoes, which had been practically closed for ungraded products, were reopened for potatoes which were graded and inspected. This helped Pennsylvania potato growers to dispose of the largest potato crop ever grown in the Commonwealth."

The reports also show that careful grading as practiced by growers who cooperate in Federal-State inspection, has established a high reputation for Pennsylvania-grown, graded fruit in both home and foreign markets.

77 County and Local Fairs Listed

A preliminary list of seventy-seven county and local fairs to be held in Pennsylvania this summer and fall, has been compiled by the State Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Association of County Fairs.

This tentative schedule gives the name and place of each fair, and the name and address of the Secretary of each fair association. The fairs are listed according to dates, the first exhibition being at Spring Mill, near Conshohocken in Montgomery County, July 12-20, and the last at Genesee, Potter County, October 31-November 2.

The fair list now available from the Department in Harrisburg, will be revised as changes are made in tentative dates and as fair associations not listed, report the time for holding their exhibitions.

Last Herd Tested In TB Campaign

A new milestone in the history of dairying in Pennsylvania was reached on May 15 when the last herd in the Commonwealth was tested and thereby brought under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis.

The scene of this testing was the farm of Christian S. King near New Holland, in Earl Township, Lancaster County. Mr. King's herd consisted of thirty-four Holstein cattle, all of which he raised on his farm.

Among those present to witness this final test were: J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; Dr. J. B. Reidy, Federal Inspector in Charge in Pennsylvania; Dr. C. P. Bishop, Chief, Division of Tuberculosis Eradication, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture; Dr. P. V. Clarkson, Chief Supervisor of area tuberculin testing; Dr. Joseph Johnson, District Agent in Charge for the State Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Warren R. Piersol of New Holland; Dr. E. P. Clark who assisted in the area testing in the township; and F. S. Bucher, County Agricultural Agent of Lancaster County. Dr. Robley Evans of New Holland applied the tuberculin test to the herd.

Eighteen million dollars of State and Federal funds have been paid to cattle owners in Pennsylvania as indemnities and 320,000 cattle reacting to the test have been slaughtered since the TB testing work was started in Pennsylvania forty-three years ago. Over 1,448,000 cattle are under supervision for the control of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth.

Beekeepers Cooperate

One hundred beekeepers have recently reported to the State Department of Agriculture their cooperation in voluntarily correcting illegal hive conditions found in their apiaries by bee inspectors last summer.

To Sell Queen Bees

Seventeen requests have been received by the State bureau of plant industry this season for the inspection of apiaries as the basis for the issuance of certificates to sell queen bees and package bees.

State Ranks Fourth In Maple Products

Pennsylvania was one of the four leading states in the production of maple products during the 1935 season, according to estimates announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The three states outranking Pennsylvania, are: Vermont, New York and Ohio.

Slightly more trees were tapped in Pennsylvania this year than in 1934 but 33,000 fewer gallons of sirup and 17,000 fewer pounds of maple sugar were made. A relatively good season in most of the northern counties was largely offset by very disappointing conditions in southern Somerset County. Prices for maple products this year, however, were slightly higher than a year ago. The cash income from the sale of maple sirup and sugar this season has been estimated at $198,000.

Somerset, Crawford, Erie and Tioga are the counties which contributed most to the industry in the Commonwealth.

Corn and Hay Lead in Value

A tabulation based upon 1934 estimates, has been made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture giving the field crops ranking first, second and third in total farm value in each county of the State.

Corn ranked first in 33 counties, hay in 32, and potatoes in 2. Hay was listed 33 times in second place, corn 23 times, potatoes 9 times and apples once. Six crops shared honors in third place with oats ahead in 26 counties, wheat in 15, potatoes in 9, corn in 8, apples in 7 and hay in 2.

The wide diversity of agriculture in the State is shown by the following tabulation which gives the field crops ranking first, second and third in 1934 farm value by counties:

	Rank in Farm Value		
County	First	Second	Third
Adams	corn	hay	apples
Allegheny	corn	hay	apples
Armstrong	corn	hay	oats
Beaver	hay	corn	apples
Bedford	corn	hay	oats
Berks	corn	hay	wheat
Blair	corn	hay	apples
Bradford	hay	corn	oats
Bucks	corn	hay	wheat
Butler	corn	hay	potatoes
Cambria	hay	potatoes	corn
Cameron	hay	potatoes	corn
Carbon	hay	potatoes	corn
Centre	corn	hay	oats
Chester	corn	hay	wheat
Clarion	hay	corn	oats
Clearfield	hay	corn	potatoes
Clinton	corn	hay	potatoes
Columbia	corn	hay	potatoes
Crawford	hay	corn	potatoes
Cumberland	corn	hay	wheat
Dauphin	corn	hay	oats
Delaware	hay	corn	wheat
Elk	hay	potatoes	oats
Erie	corn	hay	potatoes
Fayette	hay	corn	oats
Forest	hay	corn	oats
Franklin	corn	hay	wheat
Fulton	corn	hay	wheat
Greene	hay	corn	oats
Huntingdon	corn	hay	wheat
Indiana	hay	corn	oats
Jefferson	hay	corn	oats
Juniata	corn	hay	wheat
Lackawanna	hay	potatoes	corn
Lancaster	corn	hay	wheat
Lawrence	corn	hay	oats
Lebanon	corn	hay	wheat
Lehigh	potatoes	corn	hay
Luzerne	hay	potatoes	corn
Lycoming	hay	corn	oats
McKean	hay	potatoes	oats
Mercer	corn	hay	oats
Mifflin	corn	wheat	hay
Monroe	hay	corn	potatoes
Montgomery	corn	hay	wheat
Montour	corn	hay	oats
Northampton	corn	hay	potatoes
Northumberland	corn	hay	wheat
Perry	corn	hay	oats
Philadelphia	corn	hay	potatoes
Pike	hay	potatoes	corn
Potter	hay	potatoes	oats
Schuylkill	potatoes	hay	corn
Snyder	corn	hay	oats
Somerset	hay	corn	oats
Sullivan	hay	corn	apples
Susquehanna	hay	corn	apples
Tioga	hay	corn	oats
Union	corn	hay	wheat
Venango	hay	corn	oats
Warren	hay	corn	oats
Washington	hay	corn	oats
Wayne	hay	apples	corn
Westmoreland	hay	corn	oats
Wyoming	hay	corn	apples
York	corn	hay	wheat

Insects Attack Fort

Entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture were recently called to Fayette County to identify and suggest a control for insects damaging the logs in Fort Necessity.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Slight Increase Takes Place In Farm Real Estate Values

The first improvement in farm real estate value in Pennsylvania since 1920 is shown by a recent Federal report received by Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French. The report shows the Pennsylvania index on March 1, 1935 to be one point higher than on the corresponding date a year ago.

Greater optimism prevails in the farm real estate business now than for several years past. Foreclosures have declined and credit terms are becoming more liberal. However, many of the transfers of farm property during recent months have been for cash. Continued improvement in farm values is quite generally anticipated.

Small farms are favored by purchasers and the demand for these farms is coming largely from city wage earners. There is also some buying of farm land by salaried employes and retired business men.

In a number of western and southern states, there has been noticeable improvement in farm land values due to the increase in farm income and to improved credit facilities. The index of farm real estate values for the entire country increased three points during the year with the greatest increase reported in Alabama. Pennsylvania and Vermont were the only States in the New England and Middle Atlantic groups to show an increase.

Amendments To Dog Law Approved

Governor Earle recently approved a bill passed by the General Assembly which makes several changes in the Pennsylvania Dog Law.

In the new law, domestic game birds are brought under the protection of the dog law the same as livestock and poultry. This means that damage claims will be received by the State from persons who sustain loss or damage by dogs to any game birds raised in captivity and while confined within an inclosure.

Another amendment relieves the owner of livestock, poultry or domestic game birds, from the necessity to prove that an animal dying from or killed because of rabies was actually bitten by a dog. However, claims covering damage due to rabies shall be made immediately following the death of livestock, poultry or domestic game birds, and shall be supported by a certificate from a licensed and duly qualified veterinarian or a report from the laboratory of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to the effect that the animal covered by the claim was affected with rabies.

State Makes Check On Fertilizer Sales

Fourteen hundred and ninety-three official samples of fertilizer representing 478 brands offered for sale in Pennsylvania, were collected during 1934 by the bureau of foods and chemistry, State Department of Agriculture.

A report covering this work in the enforcement of the State Fertilizer law has been prepared and will soon be available in printed form.

The fertilizer law requires that the available plant food in fertilizer be shown on the sack or on an attached card. In order to make certain that farmers get fertilizer that is not misrepresented, samples are taken of these fertilizers and carefully checked in the laboratory to see that the quantity of plant food in the material equals that guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Of the 1,478 samples analyzed, 227 were deficient in one or more forms of plant food. Thirty of the samples were deficient in nitrogen, three in total phosphoric acid, 77 in available phosphoric acid. and 125 in potash. These deficiencies were not serious in most cases, the officials explain, since a slight deficiency in one plant food was frequently more than made up by an excess of another essential plant food.

The average selling price reported for fertilizer during 1934 was $24.44 a ton. the same as in 1933.

Livestock Survey Now Under Way

Approximately 21,000 Pennsylvania farmers have been asked to cooperate with the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service and the Post Office Department in making the annual spring livestock survey in the Commonwealth.

Cards on which the farmers are to report livestock numbers have been left in mail boxes by the rural mail carriers. The survey has been conducted in this manner for 12 years and farmers have been very helpful in answering the 22 questions asked regarding hogs, milk and lambs.

Similar surveys are conducted in all states of the nation to provide the United States report, and copies of the final report are then sent to all farmers who are interested.

Egg Contest Entries To Close September 1

Entries for the fifth Pennsylvania Official Egg Laying Contest will close September 1, officials of the State Department of Agriculture explain in a letter being mailed to poultrymen in Pennsylvania and other states. The new Contest will begin October 1.

The officials emphasize the fact that the Pennsylvania Contest has stood at the top among all Standard Contests largely because the contestants have entered high class poultry. Production has been maintained above the sixty-five percent mark and mortality has been exceptionally low.

Many new breeders have expressed a desire to enter their birds in the coming Contest.

Fewer Farm Telephones

County estimates made by the State Department of Agriculture show that 57,460 farms in Pennsylvania had telephones on January 1, 1935. This is a decrease of three percent compared with the corresponding date of 1934.

Radios On Farms

One out of every three farm homes in Pennsylvania is equipped with a radio, according to estimates made by the State Department of Agriculture.

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Farmers Co-operatives Report Substantial Gain in Business

Pennsylvania farmers transacted a total business of $34,832,637 through their cooperative buying and selling associations in 1934 as compared with $26,916,946 in 1933, according to the annual reports filed with the State bureau of markets by these organizations. While these associations handled a larger volume of business in 1934 than in 1933, much of the increased value of their 1934 sales was due to higher prices for farm products and farm supplies.

For example, the milk marketing associations handled only five percent more milk but the value of the milk handled was 40 percent higher than in 1933.

Egg marketing groups sold fifty percent more eggs, and livestock associations handled sixty percent more livestock in 1934 than in 1933. Wool marketing also showed a slight gain but the fruit and vegetable selling organizations sold less fruit due to the unfavorable season. A slight decrease was also shown in the cooperative purchasing of farm supplies. About two-thirds of the supply business is handled by large associations which do business in several states and operate feed mills, fertilizer mixing plants, and seed cleaning establishments.

Milk and milk products continue to be the most important class of commodities sold by the farmers' associations in Pennsylvania. During 1934, sales of these products were valued at $24,407,754 or 70 percent of the value of all sales made through cooperative associations. Farm supplies were second to milk in importance representing 22 percent of the total cooperative sales. Other groups ranking as named, were fruits and vegetables, eggs, livestock and wool.

The Pennsylvania membership in agricultural cooperative associations increased 9,643 during 1934, bringing the total to 67,953 at the close of the year. The local associations gained 18.1 percent in membership while the large associations operating in more than one State reported a gain of 16.2 percent in their Pennsylvania membership. These reports on membership indicate that considerably more than one-third of all the farmers in the Commonwealth are associated with cooperative buying and selling associations.

The accompanying table gives the 1934 statistics on sales by cooperative associations, with comparisons for 1933:

VALUE AND VOLUME OF COMMODITIES SOLD BY COOPERATIVES

	1934			1933		
	Sales	Percent of Total	Volume	Sales	Percent of Total	Volume
Milk and milk products	$24,407,754	70.07	588,238 tons	$17,603,930	65.40	560,769 tons
Fruits and vegetables	1,448,932	4.16	16,274 tons	2,180,000	8.10	16,885 tons
Eggs	853,596	2.45	3,349,606 doz.	546,991	2.03	2,298,237 doz.
Livestock	239,114	0.69	19,226 head**	139,031	0.52	11,943 head
Wool*	90,059	0.26	329,903 lbs.	89,936	0.33	305,486 lbs.
Farm supplies	7,793,182	22.37	220,303 tons	6,357,058	23.62	226,326 tons
Total	$34,832,637	100.00		$26,916,946	100.00	

* These figures represent about 50 percent of the wool pooled in this State, the remainder being sold by unincorporated associations.

** Seventy percent sheep, remainder chiefly beef and dairy cattle.

New Rules Adopted For Seed Potatoes

New rules and regulations for the inspection and certification of seed potatoes, have been adopted for Pennsylvania, according to Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French.

These new requirements which are more rigid than those previously in effect, were drawn up in cooperation with the Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association.

The amount of disease or other defects permitted in the different grades of Pennsylvania seed potatoes has been reduced. The reason for this change as explained by State officials is that modern practices have made possible the production of a far higher quality of seed potatoes than was the case in 1929 when the former rules were adopted.

Reports to the State bureau of plant industry indicate that practically all growers of certified seed potatoes have sold their supply of seed produced last year. The total production was approximately 240,000 bushels, a new high record.

Applications from potato growers for the certification service this year must be made on a blank furnished by the bureau of plant industry, and must be received in Harrisburg by July 1.

Demand Increases for Pennsylvania-Grown Ornamental Plants

The depression has encouraged rather than discouraged the production and use of ornamental plants, judging from records in the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The number of licensed nurseries increased steadily throughout the depression and reached a new high record of over 800 this year. There were only 200 registered in 1920.

Another indication of the popularity of ornamental nursery stock grown in Pennsylvania is the fact that the State is being called upon constantly to certify plants for shipment to almost every State of the Union and to many foreign countries. A heavier movement of plant materials out of Pennsylvania occurred this spring than for several years.

Allegheny Leads

Allegheny County (exclusive of Pittsburgh) has more dogs licensed than any other County in the State. The number is 34,238, according to the latest report from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

10,000 Dogs Killed

Over 10,000 uncontrolled dogs were killed by police officials in Pennsylvania to June 1 this year.

34 Food Dealers Ordered Prosecuted

Thirty-four food dealers in eight counties of Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted during May for alleged violation of food laws, according to the monthly report of State pure food officials.

Among the illegal food products found being sold or offered for sale were: Cookies colored with coal tar dye, dill pickles misbranded, ground beef partially decomposed, ham sold as "picnic ham" which was smoked shoulder (5 cases), butter with excessive moisture (6 cases), birch beer colored with coal tar dye and not stated, weiners adulterated with soy bean flour, and cider vinegar adulterated and misbranded.

Eight bakers and one ice cream manufacturer were ordered prosecuted for operating without the necessary State license.

Only Slight Change In Farm Price Level

The index of prices paid farmers for important farm products gained one point in Pennsylvania between April 15 and May 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The farm price level for the entire country declined three points during this same period.

The price of milk cows continued upward, the average on May 15 being $62.00 per head. This is almost $10.00 above the pre-war average for the corresponding date. Other products to show some gain during the month were eggs, chickens, horses, beef cattle, apples, potatoes, buckwheat and corn.

The May 15 average prices with April and pre-war comparisons, follow:

Commodity	May 1910-'14	April 1935	May 1935
Wheat per bu.	$1.00	$.96	$.96
Corn per bu.	.72	.84	.85
Oats per bu.	.51	.56	.56
Barley per bu.	.69	.71	.71
Rye per bu.	.79	.73	.72
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.56	.58
Potatoes per bu.	.76	.28	.30
Hay per ton	17.15	14.00	13.30
Apples per bu.	1.02	1.15	1.25
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	8.70	8.60
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.60	7.70	7.80
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.74	8.30	8.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.14	4.30	4.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	7.60	7.40
Milk cows per head	52.22	59.00	62.00
Horses per head	179.00	142.00	143.00
Mules per head	....	146.00	129.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.180	.185
Turkeys per lb.	....	.23	.22
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.48	1.95	1.95
Butter per lb.	.28	.32	.29
Butterfat per lb.	....	.34	.30
Eggs per doz.	.182	.209	.233
Wool per lb.	.22	.23	.22
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	111	108
Grain	100	115	112
Fruits and vegetables	100	105	98
Meat animals	100	117	118
Dairy products	100	117	108
Chickens and eggs	100	105	110
Unclassified	100	92	89
PENNSYLVANIA	100	102	103
Grain	100	102	102
Fruits and vegetables	100	66	72
Meat animals	100	115	114
Dairy products	100	117	115
Chickens and eggs	100	92	101
Unclassified	100	87	83
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	128	128
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	87	84
Pennsylvania	100	80	80

Dog Owners Fined

Five hundred and fifty-two dog owners have paid fines for violating the Pennsylvania Dog Law during the first five months this year, the State bureau of animal industry reports.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Progress Reported in Voluntary Adjustment of Farm Debts

An appeal to all debtor farmers and their creditors has been issued by Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French. Mr. French, as Chairman of the State Farm Debt Conciliation Advisory Committee is urging that the financial difficulties of farmers be referred to the voluntary County Farm Debt Adjustment Committee.

"The sixty-seven County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees," Mr. French states, "have made substantial progress in improving the financial positions of distressed farm owners in the State since the committees were appointed. A report from the Rural Adjustment Division of the State Emergency Relief Board indicates that the committees have handled approximately 1,500 cases, involving $6,000,000.

"The refinancing of farm mortgages," he said, "has presented a situation in which the average owner has found that the loan value of his property is, in most cases, far below the amount he had obtained during the period of high prices of farm products.

"It is a well-known fact that many farmers became involved in debt at times when prices of farm commodities were much higher than at present and they now find themselves unable to pay those debts in full. They are willing, in most cases, to pay as much as the land will support, but cannot pay more.

"It is the desire of everyone interested in the well-being of a community to place the debt-distressed farmer in a position where he will be able to continue his operations and hold his farm.

"To avoid foreclosure proceedings and also to facilitate refinancing of mortgages through the Federal Land Bank, other credit institutions, and individuals, the County Farm Debt Adjustment Committees have been meeting with borrower and creditors when requested to do so.

"In these meetings, debt problems are discussed and, in many cases, settled. The ability of a distressed borrower to pay is determined and the facts placed before his creditors. Results have been gratifying. Many foreclosures have been avoided and farm families remain in possession of their homes and means of livelihood. Creditors have avoided the necessity of taking possession of properties which they do not want, or cannot operate and maintain."

Information concerning the local County Debt Adjustment Committees can be obtained from the County Farm Agents.

Warns Dairymen About Bang's Disease "Cures"

In response to numerous requests about the value of certain so-called remedies for Bang's disease, officials of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, state that no successful method for treating animals infected with this disease has as yet been discovered. The Pennsylvania control of this disease provides for the blood testing of all animals in the herd, the removal of reactors and the practicing of rigid sanitary precautions. On June 1, a total of 7,868 Pennsylvania herd owners were co-operating with the State and Federal Governments in the control of this disease.

Breeders have frequently been informed that no successful treatment for Bang's disease is known, the officials explain; but in spite of this sound advice, a few Pennsylvania breeders and dairymen are still willing to increase the maintenance expense of their herds by using valueless and possibly harmful concoctions which are purchased at comparatively high costs.

The nature of Bang's disease is such that a high percentage of abortions may naturally occur one year and the following year practically none will occur. A few cows which have aborted will abort the second and third time. Animals which have once aborted become somewhat tolerant to the disease, and some animals which are infected do not abort. After there has been what can well be termed a "storm" of abortions, the disease becomes more or less quiescent from the standpoint of manifestations of this symptom and cattle owners who have used a proposed cure are falsely led to believe that it has done their diseased animals some good.

Numerous proposed remedies, such as various preparations containing carbolic acid and methylene blue, have been tried in Pennsylvania, always with unsuccessful results from the standpoint of curing Bang's disease or preventing abortions.

A few years ago the widely advertised Bowman's Guaranteed Cure, consisting of wheat bran and brown sugar, was labeled by the Federal Court as a misbranded product. Just recently, Federal Court handed down a decision concerning the Bellwood Farms Abortion Treatment, which, as was shown by the United State Government, consisted of cornstarch with only enough potassium permanganate to make a pink solution in water. Neither the starch nor the permanganate cost more than a few cents a pound; yet the remedy was sold at $5 to $12 a package. The Federal Court returned a verdict of guilty against E. C. Bellwood, maker of this treatment, placing him on probation for three years during which time he is obligated not to violate the Federal Food and Drugs Act or other laws of the United States.

Plan Alfalfa Festival In Cumberland County

Cumberland County—one of the six leading alfalfa growing counties of Pennsylvania—is planning its second annual alfalfa festival and pageant. This unique event will be staged as a feature of the Cumberland County Dairy Cattle Show at Mt. Holly Springs on August 7.

The officials of the Cumberland County Pomona Grange No. 2, under whose direction the Festival is being arranged, have extended an invitation to every Pomona Grange in the State to join in the celebration.

One of the popular events of the Festival will be the selection of an "Alfalfa Queen." Each Pomona Grange in the State is being asked to select a candidate for this honor.

The purpose of the celebration is to emphasize the remarkable qualities of alfalfa in providing nitrogen for the soil and protein for dairy cattle.

Beetle Damage At Height in Mid-July

Officials of the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, are reminding all property owners in the area heavily infested with Japanese beetles, that spraying operations should start during the last of June or the first week of July, depending upon the type of plants to be protected.

Control measures in the Philadelphia and Harrisburg areas of dense infestations are recommended as follows:

For shade trees or apple trees: A spray consisting of six (6) pounds of arsenate of lead, four (4) pounds wheat flour, and one-hundred (100) gallons of water; or a spray consisting of six (6) pounds arsenate of lead, one and one-half (1½) pints light-pressed fish oil, and one-hundred (100) gallons of water. Time of application—first week of July.

For peach trees: A spray consisting of thirty-two (32) pounds of hydrated lime and one-hundred (100) gallons of water. Time of application—first week of July.

For grapes: A 4-6-50 Bordeaux mixture with one and one-half (1½) pounds of arsenate of lead added, and applied during the last week of June. Further protection to new growth of grape foliage may be secured during the latter part of July by the application of spray consisting of ten (10) pounds of hydrated lime to fifty (50) gallons of water.

2,566 Farmers Join In Corn-Hog Control

Twenty-five hundred and sixty-six farmers in Pennsylvania have signed corn-hog control contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, according to an announcement from the Corn-Hog State Board of Review.

Preliminary reports show the sign-up by districts to be as follows: Adams, 154; Armstrong-Beaver-Butler-Lawrence-Mercer-Venango, 68; Bedford, 24; Berks, 137; Blair-Cambria, 30; Bradford-Sullivan, 41; Bucks, 64; Centre, 28; Chester-Delaware, 90; Clarion-Clearfield-Elk-Indiana-Jefferson, 48; Clinton-Potter, 24; Columbia-Luzerne-Montour, 54; Crawford-Erie-Warren, 29.

Cumberland, 224; Dauphin-Lebanon, 80; Fayette-Washington, 35; Franklin, 336; Fulton, 42; Greene, 80; Huntingdon, 56; Juniata-Mifflin-Perry, 138; Lancaster, 182; Lehigh-Monroe-Northampton, 42; Lycoming-Sullivan, 43; Montgomery, 172; Northumberland-Snyder-Union, 59; Somerset, 26; Susquehanna, 23 and York, 237.

Announce Changes In Beetle Quarantine

The United States Department of Agriculture recently announced revisions in the Japanese beetle quarantine which provides changes of special interest to shippers of fruits and vegetables from Philadelphia and adjoining counties, according to State plant industry officials.

Restrictions on nursery stock, sand, soil, etc., continue the same as previously: namely, certification is required throughout the year.

Restrictions on farm products are effective June 15 to October 15. Previously, these affected only cut flowers, green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or clusters of twenty-five or more, apples (15 pounds or more), peaches and berries. The revised regulations require certification of all fruits and vegetables from Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties to points outside the general area when movement is by refrigerator car or motor truck.

The general quarantine restrictions which affect the balance of the State, except six northwestern counties, remain the same as last year.

For information, interested parties should communicate with the Japanese Beetle Headquarters, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; or Room 438 K and L, Post Office Building, Pittsburgh; or the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

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Spray 6,000 Acres of Woodland to Curb Gipsy Moth Infestation

Over 6,000 acres of woodland and 6,000 town and city properties are being sprayed in an effort to control an infestation of Gipsy moth in northeastern Pennsylvania, according to plant industry officials of the State Department of Agriculture.

The work began May 20 and will continue until the end of June. Over eighty tons of arsenate of lead and 4,000 gallons of fish oil are being used in this gigantic spraying operation in which twenty-four power sprayers are used. Eighty thousand feet of hose are required for this work, some lines being over a mile long.

The territory being sprayed is located in Luzerne, Lackawanna, Monroe, Carbon and Wayne Counties and is made up largely of areas where isolated infestations of the insect have been found.

Spraying with arsenate of lead was started as a control measure against the Gipsy moth in 1933, the first spring after the original infestation was discovered near Wilkes-Barre. The area sprayed at that time has been practically free of the insect since that year. Special effort in 1934 and this year has been made to discover the outer limits of the infestation and to spray these areas in order to control the pest and prevent additional spread. Officials in charge of the project explain that so far spraying and other extermination methods used are proving very effective in reducing the infestation.

The Gipsy moth caterpillars are ravenous eaters, entomologists explain, and it is in this form that the insect does its damage to foliage of trees of all kinds. The caterpillars are most prevalent during June and therefore the importance of applying the poison to vegetation at this time.

In addition to spraying, the Federal and State agencies have cut and burnt thousands of acres of worthless infested plant growth. Another feature of the control work is the banding of trunks of trees to trap the worms. The insects gather under these bands and are readily killed.

Several hundred unemployed men have been used so far this year in the Gipsy moth eradication work. These men have been secured through the Lackawanna and Luzerne County Emergency Relief Board and are paid from Emergency Relief Funds. They work under the supervision of experienced employes of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture who are on the scene directing the battle against this pest which is regarded as one of the most destructive ever to establish itself in Pennsylvania.

Interest Rate Cut By New Credit Act

The Farm Credit Act of 1935, recently signed by President Roosevelt, will prove of direct value to farmers in Pennsylvania, states Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French. This new Federal legislation reduces the interest rate on Federal land bank loans, enables the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans to finance the purchase of farms, and broadens the services offered by the banks for cooperatives in several important respects.

Effective for one year beginning July 1, 1935, interest payable on all Federal land bank loans made through national farm loan associations of which there is one in practically every county in Pennsylvania, will be charged at the reduced rate of 3½ percent. Interest payable in the two years beginning July 1, 1936, will be reduced to 4 percent from the original rate, after this period the rate will be that stipulated in the original loan contracts. Farmers having loans made directly by the Federal land banks, pay interest rates one-half of one percent higher than those charged farmers borrowing through national farm loan associations. The interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner's loans will remain at 5 percent a year.

Another provision of the Farm Credit Act of 1935 will enable the Land Bank Commissioner to make first and second mortgage loans to farmers to finance the purchase of farms. Previously, such loans were made only to refinance farm debts, provide working capital, and repurchase farms lost through foreclosure. The time in which the Commissioner can make loans to farmers has been extended to 1940.

Under the new Act the interest rate charged by the banks for cooperatives on loans secured by commodities is reduced. Formerly, many cooperatives that were financed in part by such banks, obtained commodity loans from the Federal intermediate credit banks or other institutions, which gave the cooperatives more favorable interest rates than the banks for cooperatives could offer. The amendments to the old laws also provide that the banks for cooperatives may rediscount such loans with the Federal intermediate credit banks.

The Act also allows the banks to make loans on security of physical facilities to farmers' cooperative associations engaged in purchasing farm supplies. Physical facility loans can now be made in amounts not to exceed 60 percent of the facilities financed by the loan as provided in the former Act.

Cooperatives supplying farmers with various business services are now eligible to borrow from the banks as well as those engaged in marketing farm commodities or purchasing farm supplies.

Enabling legislation to permit cooperative associations in Pennsylvania to receive the full benefit of Federal credit, was passed by the General Assembly and approved by Governor Earle on April 18.

All parties interested in Federal Farm Credit, should make inquiry of their local farm loan association or write to the Federal Land Bank, Baltimore, Maryland.

Warn of Damage By Red Spiders

Red spiders are sufficiently abundant on some plantings of evergreens to cause serious damage this year, according to entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry.

This pest usually escapes observation because of its minute size, and the damage done is frequently attributed to dry weather or some other cause.

The first indication that red spiders are present is the faded or rusty-brown appearance of the evergreens, especially the interior growth. If an infested portion of the plant is vigorously shaken over a white paper the spiders can be readily observed through a magnifying glass.

This pest can be controlled by spraying. On most evergreens, a thorough application of commercial lime sulphur diluted, one (1) part to thirty-five (35) parts of water, proves satisfactory. The so-called summer oil sprays available on the market under various trade names, are also recommended. These oils are usually applied at the rate of two (2) parts to one-hundred (100) parts of water.

A strong solution of soap with tobacco extract added, is effective in killing the spiders but does not kill the eggs.

The application of any of the foregoing sprays should be repeated after a few days. It is also advisable to rinse the foliage of ornamentals with water the next day after spraying. The entomologists advise against mixing soap and sulphur solutions when attempting to control this pest.

Weekly Market Hints Broadcast for Housewives

Fifteen radio stations in Pennsylvania are now broadcasting a weekly talk to consumers entitled "Marketing Hints to Housewives," which is prepared by specialists in the State bureau of markets. Facts relating to Pennsylvania farm products when they are in greatest supply and lowest in price, are brought to the attention of housewives. The talks also give the consumer information concerning the value of these foods and suggest ways of buying or using them.

"Marketing Hints to Housewives," is prepared for release on each Friday and is supplied to the following stations: KDKA and WWSW, Pittsburgh; WJAC, Johnstown; WFBG, Altoona; WKOK, Sunbury; WHP, Harrisburg; WAZL, Hazleton; WKJC, Lancaster; WORK, York; WRAW and WEEU, Reading; WCBA and WSAN, Allentown; WIBG, Glenside and WFIL, Philadelphia.

This service for consumers, which was established by this Department three years ago, has received much favorable comment from both consumers and producers of farm products, officials state. Persons interested in obtaining the exact time of broadcasts, can obtain this information by writing to their local station.

Federal Indemnity Increased

The Federal indemnity payment for grade cattle which react to the Bang's disease or tuberculin test in Pennsylvania, has been increased from a maximum of $20 to a maximum of $25 per head effective June 10, according to an announcement from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to June 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

	County or State	RANK Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2148.15	2052
Z. D. Horn	Wash. Co.	23	16	12	4	4	2	2	2	1981.10	1908
Rinker Poultry Farm	Lehigh	3	9	7	8	6	5	7	3	1938.60	1919
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Bedford	17	11	6	9	7	6	6	4	1931.15	1942
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	3	3	4	5	5	1921.40	1875
Coop. B. & H. Co.-Carey Farms	Ohio	31	21	17	14	12	8	5	6	1920.55	1996
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Lancaster	6	5	3	11	9	5	4	7	1919.40	1921
Guy A. Leader	York	13	15	5	2	2	3	3	8	1914.75	1891
Jos. H. Suppan	Lehigh	8	10	16	19	16	13	12	9	1874.70	1855
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Chester	2	2	4	6	8	9	8	10	1873.70	1804

* All of the above pens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1934-1935 Contest and to Date for 1933-1935 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
April, 1935	68.78	21.49	20.63	24.8	2.02
May, 1935	66.10	21.43	20.49	24.8	1.51
To date—					
May 31, 1935	67.52	164.09	164.07	24.0	15.18
May 31, 1934	64.98	157.63	157.90	23.9	13.86
May 31, 1933	62.77	158.85	152.54	23.8	16.42

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Record Number of County and Local Fairs Scheduled

A preliminary list of eighty county and local fairs, scheduled for the Commonwealth between July 12 and November 2, has been compiled by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State Association of County Fairs. As explained by the officials, this list is preliminary and any corrections or additions should be reported at once to the Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

In the following list, which carries the largest number of exhibitions ever reported to the Department, the name of the fair is given first; the place, second; the date, third; and the entire list is grouped according to the weeks in which the fairs will be held:

Spring Mill, near Conshohocken, July 12-20.

Flourtown, Flourtown, August 2-10.

Mifflin County, Lewistown, August 5-10; **Cumberland County Dairy Show**, Mt. Holly Springs, August 7-9.

Kutztown, Kutztown, August 13-16; **Greene County**, Carmichaels, August 14-17; **Armstrong County**, Ford City, August 15-17; **Blair County**, Altoona, August 15-18.

Carbon County, Lehighton, August 18-24; **Fawn Grove**, Fawn Grove, August 20-24; **Butler Fair**, Butler, August 21-24; **Grange—Centre County**, Centre Hall, August 24-30; **Jacktown**, Wind Ridge, August 20-22; **Gala Week Fair**, Red Lion, August 26-31; **Bradford County**, Towanda, August 27-30; **Clarion County**, Clarion, August 27-30; **Wattsburg**, Wattsburg, August 27-30; **Bedford County**, Bedford, August 27-31; **Huntingdon**, Huntingdon, August 27-31; **Bucks County**, Quakertown, August 27-September 2; **Grangers' Picnic**, Williams Grove (P. O. Mechanicsburg, R. D.), August 27-September 2; **Allegheny County**, South Park, August 27-September 2; **Mercer County**, Stoneboro, August 30-September 3.

McKean County, Smethport, September 2-5, (tentative); **Cambria County**, Ebensburg, September 2-7; **Montgomery County**, Hatfield, September 2-7; **Schuylkill County**, Cressona, September 2-7; **Somerset County**, Meyersdale, September 3-6; **Troy**, Troy, September 3-7; **Fayette**, Farmington, September 6-7.

Reading, Reading, September 9-14; **Linesville Fair**, Linesville, September 10-12; **Mercer Central**, Mercer, September 10-12; **Clearfield County**, Clearfield, September 10-13; **Juniata County**, Port Royal, September 10-13; **Jenner**, Jennerstown, September 10-13; **South Mountain**, Arendtsville, September 10-14; **Susquehanna County**, Montrose, September 11-13; **Harford**, Harford, September 11-13; **Dayton**, Dayton, September 11-14; **Stewartstown**, Stewartstown, September 11-14; **Spartansburg**, Spartansburg, September 12-14; **Sugar Grove**, Sugar Grove, September 12-14; **Greene Dreher**, Newfoundland, September 12-14; **West Alexander**, West Alexander, September 12-14.

Union County, Lewisburg, September 16-21; **New Castle**, New Castle, September 17-19; **Perry County**, Newport, September 17-19; **Mifflin**, Newville, September 17-20; **Fulton County**, McConnellsburg, September 17-20; **Wyoming County**, Tunkhannock, September 17-20; **Gratz**, Gratz, September 17-21; **Lehigh County**, Allentown, September 17-21; **Conneautville**, Conneautville, September 18-20; **West Lampeter**, Lampeter, September 18-20; **Oswago Valley**, Millport, September 18-20; **Smythe Park**, Mansfield, September 18-21; **Cochranton**, Cochranton, September 19-21; **North East**, North East, September 19-21; **Cookport**, Commodore, September 19-21; **Youngsville**, Youngsville, September 19-21; **Perry**, Perry, September 19-21; **Benton**, Fleetville, September 18-21.

Wayne County, Honesdale, September 24-27; **Doylestown**, Doylestown, September 24-28; **Columbia County**, Bloomsburg, September 24-28; **Sullivan County**, Forksville, September 25-28; **Townville**, Townville, September 26-28; **Edinboro**, Edinboro, September 26-28; **Manheim**, Manheim, September 26-28.

Union Agricultural, Burgettstown, October 1-3; **York County**, York, October 1-5; **Lycoming County**, Hughesville, October 2-4; **New Holland**, New Holland, October 3-5; **Manor**, Millersville, October 3-5.

Harvest Home, Columbia, October 8-10; **Ephrata**, Ephrata, October 9-12; **Ulysses**, Ulysses, October 10-12; **Myerstown**, Myerstown, October 9-11.

Venango County, Oil City, October 16-18; **Turbotville**, Turbotville, October 17-19.

Genesee, Genesee, October 31-November 2.

Weed Law Enforcement Up to Local Officials

Each summer the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture receives hundreds of complaints involving careless property owners who allow noxious weeds to seed and spread onto adjoining land.

The impression prevails that the Department is charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Weed Law. This, the officials explain, is not the case for the law specifically provides that anyone who desires protection and who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of Canada thistle or chicory. must inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the local officer thus notified to give five days' notice in writing to the owner of the land involved. If the owner refuses to cut the Canada thistle or chicory, the official may hire some one to do the work and charge the costs to the owner. If the constable or supervisor neglects to perform his duties as prescribed by the law, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars.

In addition to the protection given by the State Weed Law, incorporated boroughs, towns and cities may pass, and frequently do pass and enforce, ordinances regulating the cutting of all weeds.

All complainants who write to the Department are, therefore, referred to the local authorities.

New Grading Project Started by State

A new field of standardization work was recently started at a large cannery in Columbia County where raw peas delivered by farmers were graded by a licensed inspector of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. This is the first grading work of its kind to be done in Pennsylvania, State marketing officials explain.

Grades which correspond with the grades of canned peas, namely: Fancy, Extra Standard, and Standard, were used to classify the raw stock. The growers were paid for their loads in proportion to the quality of stock delivered.

More than 600 acres of peas were under contract and almost three weeks were required to complete the harvest.

Interesting Facts are Shown by the Census

Pennsylvania now has the largest number of farms since 1925, with two counties setting new high records, states Secretary of Agriculture J. Hanseli French, after a review of the preliminary report on the 1935 census enumerations. The number of farms increased from 172,419 to 192,707, since the census of 1930.

The average annual increase in farms from 1930 to 1935, has been greater than in any other census interval since the first enumeration of farm in 1860. It is not anticipated, however, that this increase in farms will show a corresponding gain in cultivated acreage or in crop production in Pennsylvania since it is believed that the greater number of farms has come largely from breaking up existing tracts of cultivated land or from the reoccupancy of abandoned land of low productivity.

Cambria and Washington Counties now have the largest number of farms in their history. Several other counties came very close to a new record.

Delaware County had a 48 percent increase in number since 1930—the highest percentage increase of any county in the State. McKean County with a 39 percent increase, was second. The average for the entire State was 12 percent with only five counties showing decreases.

Every State in the Union had more farms at the beginning of 1935 than in 1930 with the exception of Mississippi and Georgia, and in these two States the decrease was less than one percent. The greatest gain was in Connecticut where the number of farms more than doubled since 1930. Only eighteen States have more farms than Pennsylvania, according to this most recent count.

Pa. Egg Contest Tops List of 16 Throughout Country

The Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest has been leading all the sixteen standard contests in the United States during recent months, and now has an excellent opportunity to make the best record in its history, according to officials of the State Department of Agriculture. Contests which operate similar to the one at Harrisburg, are located in twelve states from Maine to Florida and from Rhode Island to California.

At the conclusion of the eighth month of the competition, nine hens each had a score of 225 points or better which means that they had laid the equivalent of 225 two-ounce eggs. Seventy-five other hens were above the 200-point record. Officials, therefore, except that at least 84 birds will compete for 300-egg honors.

Beginning June 1, there were one hundred and fifteen days remaining in the present Contest.

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Mysterious Death of Farm Animals May Be Caused by Poisonous Plants

The mysterious death of farm animals during the summer can frequently be traced to poisonous plants in pastures or woodland, states Dr. E. M. Gress, botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Among the plants which cause most trouble are water hemlock, wild black cherry, common black locust, white snake-root, and bracken fern. Plant poisoning of livestock, he explains, occurs usually during July, August and early September when pastures are most likely to be brown and scant due to prolonged hot, dry weather.

Water hemlock is particularly troublesome. This plant grows in swampy places and is, therefore, usually green when other portions of the pasture may be brown. The poisoning is ordinarily caused by the animal eating a portion of the plant, although cases are known where cattle have been poisoned by drinking water from pools in which they had tramped about and crushed some of the roots of the plant.

One of the best distinguishing features of water hemlock is the swollen part of the stem, commonly called the root-stock. This is the portion just above the point where the clustered roots originate. The stem of the plant which may grow to the height of eight feet, is hollow except at the joint where the leaves are attached. The leaflets are narrow, pointed and rather coarsely toothed. The flowers are arranged in clusters similar in appearance to the well-known wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace.

Wild black cherry ordinarily is not poisonous if eaten when the leaves are fresh. However, limbs are sometimes broken from the trees and when the leaves become wilted, a deadly poison known as prussic acid is formed. If cattle eat these wilted leaves, serious results usually follow.

Common black locust does not commonly cause much trouble but cases have been reported of horses tied to locust trees, eating the bark with fatal results.

White snake-root, a woodland plant, does not begin to bloom until about August, but it will cause poisoning if eaten before it blooms.

In northern Pennsylvania where the bracken fern is especially abundant, many farmers have trouble every year. While authorities differ as to the poisonous character of this plant, it has been quite definitely proven by experiment that it is poisonous.

List Counties That Lead In Agriculture

A study of estimates for crop production in each county of the State during 1934, and for livestock on farms, January 1, 1935, shows the following eleven counties taking first place in one or more enterprises for which statistics are compiled, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture:

Adams led in apple production.

Berks took first place in production of barley, rye, and pears.

Bradford led in buckwheat production, in number of hives of bees, in honey produced, and in number of silos on farms.

Erie topped the list in grape growing.

Franklin had the biggest peach crop of any county.

Greene led the list in number of sheep and in wool production.

Lancaster took the lion's share of first places, leading in corn, wheat, hay and tobacco production; in number of horses, milk cows and swine on farms; in amount of milk produced; in fertilizer used; in number of automobiles, motor trucks, tractors, telephones and radios on farms; and in number of farms having electricity.

Lehigh led in potato production.

Somerset county had the largest oats crop.

Westmoreland took first place in amount of lime used by farmers.

York came at the top of the list in number of mules, in amount of butter made on farms, in number of chickens, and in egg production.

Winter Injury Makes Appearance Now On Trees and Shrub

Many inquiries and numerous specimens taken from maples and various evergreens are being sent to the State bureau of plant industry by persons who think their trees have suddenly become infected with disease. In many cases, the injury is not due to disease but to severe freezing during the past two winters, plant pathologists explain.

Because of the severe winter of 1933-1934, the dry weather early in the 1934 growing season, and numerous rains during the latter part of the summer, many trees and plants made their growth later than usual. Most trees and ornamentals matured all the above-ground parts before cold weather set in last fall, but apparently an occasional maple and pine did not mature all of the new root growth. In no case coming to the attention of the pathologists, has the injury been sufficiently severe to cause the death of the tree. Freezing injury to roots which shows up as sun-scorch on one or more branches of the tree, first becomes apparent after hot weather sets in.

When a portion of the root system of a tree has been killed, the remaining healthy roots are unable to furnish enough water for the leaves to equal that which escapes through normal transpiration on hot days. This results in the wilting and death of weak branches and leaves.

Trees that have suffered from freezing injury to the roots should have the dead and weakened branches cut out and the pruning wounds treated with creosote then painted over with coal tar. An application of commercial fertilizer will aid in correcting the effects of a reduced or weakened root system.

Food Laws Violated

Forty-four merchants in nine counties were ordered prosecuted during June for the alleged violation of State pure food laws, according to a report from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Price of Horses Highest Since 1921

The average farm price of horses in Pennsylvania during the past six months, has been the highest of any corresponding period since 1921.

Irish Potatoes In 1685

With the exception of Virginia, potatoes have probably been grown longer in Pennsylvania than in any other State, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. William Penn, in an account written in 1685, refers to "Irish potatoes as one of the crops that thrives" in his colony.

Farm Prices Decline Slightly Since May

The index of prices paid farmers for important products declined two points between May 15 and June 15, according to the monthly survey conducted by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. A four-point drop occurred in the index for the entire country.

Gains were reported in the farm price of buckwheat, apples, hogs, veal, calves, lambs, mules, and wool. However, these gains were more than offset by slight losses in all other groups.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased remained unchanged during the month.

The June 15 average prices with May and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	June 1910-'14	May 1935	June 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.99	$.96	$.91
Corn per bu.	.74	.85	.83
Oats per bu.	.51	.56	.52
Barley per bu.	.69	.71	.68
Rye per bu.	.80	.72	.68
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.58	.60
Potatoes per bu.	.79	.30	.30
Hay per ton	16.86	13.30	13.00
Apples per bu.	....	1.25	1.35
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.84	8.60	8.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.66	7.80	7.70
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	7.84	8.10	8.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	4.10	3.80
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.08	7.40	7.70
Milk cows per head	53.06	62.00	61.00
Horses per head	177.20	143.00	139.00
Mules per head	....	129.00	141.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.185	.183
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.39	1.95	1.85
Butter per lb.	.26	.29	.27
Butterfat per lb.	....	.30	.25
Eggs per doz.	.200	.233	.233
Wool per lb.	.22	.22	.24
FARM PRICE INDEX	**Pre-war base**		
UNITED STATES	100	108	104
Grain	100	112	102
Fruits and vegetables	100	98	100
Meat animals	100	118	119
Dairy products	100	107	100
Chickens and eggs	100	110	108
Unclassified	100	89	86
PENNSYLVANIA	100	103	101
Grain	100	102	98
Fruits and vegetables	100	72	75
Meat animals	100	114	116
Dairy products	100	115	108
Chickens and eggs	100	101	100
Unclassified	100	82	82
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	127	127
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	85	82
Pennsylvania	100	81	80

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Thousands of Insects Are Indentified for Public by State Entomologists

One of the popular offices in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture during the summer months is that of the chief entomologist and his assistants, where insect specimens sent to the Department for identification, are received and carefully examined.

Over 3600 specimens are identified by State entomologists each year. This work reaches a peak during July and August when insects do most damage to cultivated crops and ornamental plantings. However, curiosity about insects continues throughout the year. In fact, the entomologists find that more household insects are received during the winter than in summer. Greenhouses are also a common source of insect life during the months when beetles and moths are farthest from the thoughts of most people.

The majority of the insects received in the Department are of two general classes. One is the unusual type such as the giant water bug, the praying mantis and the luna moth—all of which have unique characteristics. The other group includes those attracting attention because of the damage they are doing to cultivated plants.

Specimens of some of the most common insects of economic importance are still being received for identification. This is true of Mexican bean beetle, perhaps the most widespread of any of the destructive insects infesting the State. In most cases, however, the larvae form is sent in, the inquirer not associating it with the adult beetle.

The entire insect world "passes in review" in this identification work. Stored products, furniture, livestock, poultry, dogs, cats, and greenhouses, in addition to out-door plants are the common sources of the specimens received.

As an aid in identification, the Department's bureau of plant industry has built up an insect collection of more than 50,000 specimens. The constant stream of specimens sent in by the public has helped in building this valuable collection.

While most of the insects now coming to the entomologists are represented in the collection, an entirely new species is received occasionally. A Japanese insect, not reported in the United States before 1930, was recently received from Cumberland County where it was found feeding on sweet potato plants.

This identification work is described by Department officials as an important aid in determining the prevalence and distribution of insects having economic importance. It also provides a means for discovering the introduction of new pests.

Because of the importance of this work, State entomologists urge the public to be especially careful in preparing insects for mailing. Specimens should be wrapped and placed in a container strong enough not to be easily crushed. Soft paper is preferred to cotton as a packing material. Unless care is used when sending specimens they are likely to become so badly crushed that identification is impossible.

Reasons Given For Increase In Farms

Crop reporters in all parts of the State were recently asked by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to give their explanation for the 20,000 increase in number of farms in the Commonwealth between 1930 and 1935.

The replies received indicate that urban unemployment and the desire to reduce the cost of living have been the predominating factors in this movement to the country. Some of the farmers in making their replies expressed the belief that many families have a false impression about the ease of making a livelihood in the country and that these families will return to the city as soon as industrial conditions improve.

A second and closely related explanation advanced for the increase in farms is the reduction in income from urban employment which has forced many families to take up part-time farming as a means of maintaining a satisfactory standard of living.

Some farmers believe the brighter outlook for agriculture, better roads, the prospects for lower taxes, and the increase in prices of farm products have been responsible for some of the gain in number of farms in the last year or two.

Another point of view expressed by a number of farmers is that many homes in the country having three acres or more of land, all of which is in grass except a small garden, have been enumerated as farms. Since there has been a substantial increase in this type of rural homes during the past five years, it has tended to increase the number of farms as defined by the Census, even though the cultivated acreage may not be increased proportionately.

Ways in which most of these newly developed farms have originated, are described as follows: Reoccupancy of farms listed as abandoned in 1929, clearing of new land, return of prospective real estate developments to cultivation, division of large farms, and return to single-farm management where one person has farmed two or more farms in the past.

The families who occupy the "new" farms are listed as coming mainly from cities and usually have close relatives in the country or have had previous farm experience. In some cases, Pennsylvania farms have been occupied by families coming from the West.

Fruit Growers Cautioned In Regard To Spray Residue

Orchardists who expect to market fruit from sprayed trees this year are being advised by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture that their fruit must be free of spray residue in injurious amounts. Agents of the Department plan to visit fruit growing regions of the Commonwealth for the purpose of checking on the amount of spray residue contained on fruits which are to be offered for sale.

For summer apples, samples will be taken just prior to picking time and for fall and winter apples, samples will be taken after September 1.

In as far as possible, the Department upon written request to the bureau of markets, will aid orchardists by having an agent secure and analyze samples from their orchards. A charge of $3.00 is made for this service and certificates showing freedom from injurious residue will be issued therefor when such samples are found to be within the approved tolerance.

Early Apples On Market During July

The early apple season opens in Pennsylvania during mid-July and continues for several weeks, according to marketing specialists of the State Department of Agriculture. The Yellow Transparent is the principal early variety with the Early Harvest, Starr and Duchess also grown in some localities. These varieties are described as splendid for cooking and when fully ripe, are especially fine for eating fresh from the tree.

The early Pennsylvania apple crop comes chiefly from small, widely scattered orchards and supply nearby markets. Production this season is reported by growers as being smaller than last year but the crop is of exceptionally high quality. Since the early apple season is short, Pennsylvania housewives are being urged to make the most of it by purchasing the local tree-ripened fruit in quantity while it is on the market. The housewives are reminded that canned apple sauce from summer apples will be found most delicious next winter.

New Record Set In Dog Licensing

More individual dog licenses were issued by the county treasurers in Pennsylvania during the first five months this year than during any other corresponding period since dog law enforcement became the responsibility of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture in 1921. The monthly report of the dog law enforcement division shows 499,200 licensed dogs in the Commonwealth at the end of the five-month period. This compares with 482,507 at the corresponding time a year ago.

Thorough and rigid enforcement of the dog law by the State dog law enforcement agents, the information about the law widely published in newspapers, and better cooperation of dog owners, are given as reasons for the record rate at which dogs are being licensed this year. The extent to which the public has cooperated in dog law observance is indicated by the fact that the new high record in licensed dogs have been attained with a sixty percent reduction in prosecutions. The number of prosecutions ordered to July 1 this year was 923 compared with 2,325 to July 1, 1934.

Twenty-six counties have fewer dogs licensed than a year ago. These are: Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Cumberland, Dauphin, Forest, Franklin, Jefferson, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Lehigh, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Montour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Pike, Schuylkill, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne and Wyoming. A special check-up is being made in these counties to determine why the licensed dog population has declined.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Quality of Vegetables Best in Many Years

This summer and early fall will be a vegetarian's paradise in Pennsylvania, states Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French in explaining the opportunities now available to consumers for enjoying locally-grown vegetables of the best quality in years.

Pennsylvania is one of the eight leading vegetable-growing States which means that products from local growers are available at practically every market place from early summer until after killing frosts. The large number of farmers' markets, curb markets, and roadside selling places, in addition to thousands of progressive merchants who know the value of freshly picked products, make it especially convenient for Pennsylvania housewives to secure vegetables of unequaled quality.

Recent investigations indicate that some vegetables lose their vitamin C content rapidly after harvesting, which means that the sooner such vegetables are eaten after being picked, the greater their health-building qualities and the better their flavor. This, Secretary French asserts, is an excellent reason why the housewife should insist upon fresh vegetables from nearby sources during the season when these products are available.

Among the Pennsylvania-grown vegetables, harvested during the remainder of the summer and usually available for consumption in less than forty-eight hours from the time of picking, are: sweet corn, tomatoes, lima beans, string beans, cabbage, spinach, carrots, beets, squash, egg plants, cauliflower and peppers.

The best recommendation that can be made for the tender, richly flavored "green goods" of local growers, is that farmers consume each year approximately $7,000,000 worth of these products of their own raising.

In addition to immediate table use, the abundant supply of locally-grown vegetables during the mid-summer and early fall months offer the best opportunity of the year for canning.

Due to favorable weather during June and July, it is reported that vegetables of unusually fine quality are being produced in all sections of the State this year.

Eggs Must Be Fresh If Label Says So

On and after September 1, producers and retail dealers who sell eggs directly to consumers in Pennsylvania will have to be extremely careful about the quality of eggs they sell as "fresh," according to a reminder from the State Department of Agriculture.

An amendment to the existing fresh egg law provides standards for fresh eggs and prohibits labeling eggs as fresh unless they meet the minimum requirements set by the law.

Such terms as "new laid eggs" or "strictly fresh eggs" have been used at times in the past in merchandizing eggs which were really not fresh. State officials have been handicapped in controlling this practice because no standards for fresh eggs were authorized by law.

The minimum requirements for fresh eggs as provided in the new legislation, are as follows: (a) The air cell must be not more than two-eights of an inch in depth localized regular; (b) The yolk may be visible but not plainly visible or mobile; (c) The white must be firm and clear; (d) The germ must not show any visible development.

A tolerance of ten percent is allowed in wholesale lots of shell eggs, for eggs which do not quite meet the minimum requirements. In the case of retail sales, at least ten eggs in each dozen shall conform to the minimum requirements and only two may fall slightly below such requirements.

Shell eggs which fail to meet the fresh egg standards must be sold simply as "eggs."

Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French reports that plans are now being made by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture for the rigid enforcement of the new law in order that consumers as well as the thousands of Pennsylvania producers of fresh eggs, may gain the full benefit of the law.

Much Interest Shown As Fair Season Nears

The county fair, a popular institution in rural Pennsylvania for more than a century, will apparently stage a vigorous come-back this season after several years of depression. More county and local fairs have been scheduled and greater interest is being shown in the exhibitions this year than at any time since 1930, judging from reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

While one of the fairs—that of Spring Mill near Conshohocken—was held in July, the season does not reach its height until after mid-August.

Fairs scheduled during the early part of August include the Flourtown Fair at Flourtown, Montgomery County, August 2-10; Mifflin County Fair, Lewistown, August 5-10; and the Cumberland County Dairy Show at Mt. Holly Springs, August 7-9. One of the unique features at the Cumberland Show will be the Alfalfa Festival at which the girl who is judged the most beautiful in a Statewide contest, will be crowned as "Alfalfa Queen."

Prospects Good As Crops Enter Second Half of Season

Farm crops in Pennsylvania entered the second half of the growing season with prospects for excellent yields, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

A cold, late spring and a dry period in May retarded growth considerably but favorable growing weather during June and early July enabled crops to make up all lost time. This applies especially to corn, oats, hay and pasture.

Early potatoes are apparently making an excellent crop. Late plantings, however, received a set-back by the dry weather of May and the heavy rains late in June when some rotting of seed was reported.

Harvesting of winter wheat began in southeastern counties about July 4, and some threshing was done before the middle of the month. The average acre yield for the entire State will likely be almost twenty bushels, or twice as much as the expected acre yield this year in the famous wheat-growing State of Kansas.

Planting of tobacco which usually starts late in May and continues until about July 4, was retarded this year by unfavorable weather. However, slightly more fertilizer than a year ago was used and the crop seems promising. The acreage was increased about fifteen percent over last year.

An excellent fruit harvest is indicated by the mid-summer reports. All fruit crops indications on July 1 were for crops slightly above the five-year average. For peaches, this means a production more than three times as large as the extremely short harvest last year.

Farm Labor Demand Highest Since 1930

The demand for farm labor in Pennsylvania is the highest in five years, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This demand expressed in percentages of normal was 82 on June 1. This has not been exceeded since 1930. Furthermore, the supply of farm labor, reported as 99 percent of normal on June 1, was the lowest since the spring of 1930.

The trend in farm wages has been upward for the past two years. The average wage rate reported on June 1 this year was: Per month with board, $22.25; per month without board, $35.75; per day with board, $1.35; per day without board, $1.85. These wages are twenty percent higher than those prevailing April 1, 1933—the record low point of the post-war period.

Receipts From Sale Of Farm Products Continue To Gain

Due to higher prices received for most farm produce, cash income from agricultural production and from AAA benefit payments in Pennsylvania for the first five months of 1935, has been estimated by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics at $82,882,000, or almost seventeen percent over the total of $71,114,000 for the corresponding period in 1934.

These estimates do not include receipts from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products which represent about eight percent of the cash income from agricultural production in Pennsylvania.

The estimated receipts from the sale of farm products including AAA cash benefits for the first five months of 1935, compared with the January-May period of 1934, has been announced as follows:

Month	1934	1935
January	$13,083,000	$14,087,000
February	12,529,000	14,362,000
March	14,234,000	16,049,000
April	14,379,000	17,330,000
May	16,889,000	21,054,000
Total (5 months)	$71,114,000	$82,882,000

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Dealers Fined For Inflating Ice Cream

A special investigation by State pure food officials is under way to check the amount of air or "overrun" in ice cream being sold within the Commonwealth.

This survey has already resulted in ordering several prosecutions where ice cream containing an excessive amount of air has been manufactured and sold, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports.

Standards which govern the amount of "overrun" in ice cream were adopted in Pennsylvania over a year ago, the State officials explain.

These standards require 1.8 pounds of total food solids in a gallon of ice cream and the net weight of the gallon must be 4.75 pounds. A quart of ice cream must, therefore, weigh one (1) pound and three (3) ounces, and a pint, nine and a half (9½) ounces. The State has ruled that these standards must be strictly observed no matter whether the ice cream is sold in a small amount as with a cone, or by the package.

Urge Poisoning Of Beetle Grubs

As a protection to lawns against the ravages of Japanese beetle grubs in heavily infested areas, entomologists of the State Department of Agriculture recommend treating the soil with arsenate of lead.

Ten pounds of arsenate of lead per 1,000 square feet of the lawn is said to be satisfactory and is probably the amount to use under most conditions. This can be applied either dry or with water. If applied dry, the arsenate should be well mixed at the rate of one (1) part of the poison to twenty-five (25) parts of slightly moist sand or sifted soil, and broadcasted by hand. Arsenate of lead is a poison and must be handled with care. After broadcasting, it is advisable to wash the mixture into the soil with a garden hose if available.

Where the grass has been destroyed by the beetles, the top should be dug up to a depth of three inches and arsenate of lead mixed with the soil at the rate of thirty-five pounds to 1,000 square feet.

The arsenate of lead treatment which is most effective when it is made a neighborhood project, should be applied in late summer or early fall.

Expect Increase In Swine On Farms

The probability of an increase in number of swine on Pennsylvania farms next year is shown by the recent pig survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service in cooperation with rural mail carriers.

The number of sows expected to farrow between June 1 and December 1 this year is fourteen percent greater than during the corresponding period in 1934.

The number of pigs saved from litters this spring in the Commonwealth was estimated at 255,000, a reduction of 3,000 from a year ago due to 2,000 fewer sows farrowing but the number of sows to farrow this fall is estimated at 48,000 or 6,000 more than the number farrowed last fall.

Taking the entire country, the survey shows a decrease of 20 percent in the spring pig crop of 1935 from that of 1934 and a prospective increase of 19 percent in the number of sows to farrow this fall.

Outlook Favorable For Poultry Industry

The outlook is favorable for poultry producers during the remainder of 1935, according to a report issued by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics.

Egg and poultry prices which have averaged higher than last year, are likely to continue above the 1934 level, the report indicates.

The supply of fresh eggs will probably be slightly larger than last year, but the supply of shell eggs in storage is much smaller, which means that cold storage stocks will give less competition to the fresh-egg supply than a year ago.

The feed situation is also much more promising than last year which adds to the optimistic picture of the poultry business for the immediate future.

Expect Excellent Seed Potato Crop

Latest records show that Pennsylvania farmers have entered 657 acres of potatoes for seed certification this year, according to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

This acreage represents entries by 65 growers in 18 counties. There has been a considerable increase in acreage entered by Potter County growers, while in certain other counties the acreage has been reduced. The varieties grown include Russet Rural, White Rural, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountain, Katahdin and Blue Victor.

With favorable growing conditions during the remainder of the season, an excellent crop of seed potatoes is expected.

In connection with the growing of seed potatoes in Pennsylvania, State officials explain that no section of the entire country has more favorable climatic and soil conditions for the production of high-quality seed potatoes then are found in many of the mountainous counties of this Commonwealth.

Vocational Teachers Visit Department

Eight teachers of vocational agriculture in Columbia County recently spent a day visiting the various bureaus of the Pennsylvinia Department of Agriculture.

The inspection tour included the insect and plant collections and the seed testing laboratory in the bureau of plant industry, the offices of the bureau of markets, the bureau of foods and chemistry laboratory, and the bureau of animal industry diagnostic laboratory at Summerdale.

The teachers who made the trip included: Ray M. Cole, Bloomsburg; Alvin Sutliff, Benton; George Derr, Huntingdon Mills; Leo Miller, Millville; James Atherton, Numidia; Carl Davis, Orangeville; Ceylon Ely, Benton; and Carl Flowers, Mifflinville.

Slightly More Food Reported In Storage

An increase in the amount of most food products was reported in the licensed cold storage warehouses of Pennsylvania on June 30 this year over the corresponding date for 1934, according to the State bureau of foods and chemistry. Increases were reported in butter, poultry, fish, beef, pork and mutton, with decreases in eggs, game and veal. The number of shell eggs in storage was the lowest June 30 total on record.

Cold storage holdings reported for June 30, 1935 and the year previous, are:

	June 30 1935	June 30 1934
Eggs in shell (doz.)	11,123,285	15,959,270
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	5,384,772	5,628,019
Butter (lbs.)	5,533,254	4,734,818
Poultry (lbs.)	1,759,785	1,474,983
Fish (lbs.)	1,681,846	1,475,884
Game (lbs.)	258	2,915
Beef (lbs.)	1,912,172	1,041,919
Veal (lbs.)	38,257	85,620
Mutton (lbs.)	173,219	161,280
Pork (lbs.)	3,999,063	2,280,512

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to July 1, with Rank at End of Each Month

Owner	State	RANK Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	June 30	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2395.95	2280
Z. D. Horn	Penna.	23	16	12	4	4	2	2	2	2	2261.45	2152
Rinker Poultry Farm	Penna.	3	9	7	8	6	5	7	3	3	2189.35	2163
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Penna.	17	11	6	9	7	6	6	4	4	2178.95	2182
Coop. B. & H. Co. Carey Farms	Ohio	31	21	17	14	12	8	5	6	5	2160.70	2247
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	2152.55	2095
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Penna.	6	5	3	11	9	5	4	7	7	2147.95	2021
James Dryden	Calif.	13	11	13	13	13	13	10	11	8	2104.35	2090
L. C. Beall	Wash.	51	52	44	41	31	24	20	15	9	2100.40	2074
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Penna.	2	2	4	6	8	9	8	10	10	2100.35	2017

* All of the above pens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1934-1935 Contest and To Date for 1933-1935 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
April, 1935	68.78	21.49	20.63	24.8	2.02
May, 1935	66.10	21.43	20.49	24.8	1.51
June, 1935	62.18	19.44	18.65	24.8	2.43
To date—					
June 30, 1935	66.82	183.05	182.04	24.1	17.00
June 30, 1934	64.23	175.73	175.36	24.0	16.19
June 30, 1933	62.64	169.81	171.00	23.9	19.03

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Record Year Expected in Fruit, Vegetable Inspection

The offcial inspection of fruits and vegetables for canning and for shipment to points in many different parts of the world, will begin in Pennsylvania about August 15 and continue for at least seven months, according to Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French. The peak of this work is reached during September, October, and November, and a record year is in prospect.

Requests for this inspection will be greater than last season due to a larger peach crop and to an increasing demand for inspection of raw products for canning, Secretary French explains. The inspectors who perform this service are licensed and supervised by the State and Federal Governments but are employed by the canneries and packing plants through the State Horticultural Association.

Last year nearly 4,000 cars of apples, peaches, grapes and potatoes, in addition to almost 75,000,000 pounds of cannery products, were certified as to grade. The cannery products inspected included apples, tomatoes, grapes, sour cherries, and raspberries.

A large proportion of the apples are exported to Great Britain, Germany and France during the winter. This Pennsylvania-grown fruit quite often tops foreign markets over competing States because of its excellent quality, Department records show. Furthermore, the Pennsylvania commercial apple growers had a higher net return per bushel than did those in any principal competing state.

In addition to the carlot shipments there is an increasing demand for inspection of truck loads of fruit intended mainly for local markets.

The inspection work this year will be done principally in Adams, Cumberland, Dauphin, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, Erie, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh and York Counties.

Pennsylvania is recognized as one of the five leading fruit growing states and one of the two leading fruit consuming states of the Union.

Many Changes Shown By 1935 Farm Census

Latest information from the 1935 census, indicates that Pennsylvania has 191,284 farms covering an area of 15,855,429 acres, with the land and buildings valued at $861,849,905.

In comparison with 1930, these recent figures show an increase of eleven percent in number of farms, an increase of three and a half percent in total acreage, and a decrease of twenty-eight percent in farm value.

Every district in Pennsylvania gained in number of farms, with the greatest increase in the western half of the State. The acreage gain was also greatest in the western counties. The northeastern district showed a slight decrease in farm acreage in spite of an increase in farms.

The reduction in farm real estate value was remarkably uniform throughout the State. The decline, however, was slightly greater in the southwestern district, and least in the southeastern. The depreciation in farm value was far less in Pennsylvania than in the best farming states of the mid-west.

The census shows many interesting trends in farming throughout the United States. The greatest percentage increase in number of farms was in New England but the greatest expansion of land in farms was in the Southern and Rocky Mountain States. Furthermore, the greatest decrease in the value of farm land and buildings was in the mid-west.

The census data reveals very little connection between the increase in number of farms and the increase in farming area. In fact, the Northeastern States and the Pacific Coast section which had the highest percentage increase in number of farms were among the lowest in percentage increase in farm land. On the other hand, the southern states with the greatest expansion in farming area, were among the lowest in percentage gain in number of farms. This means that the trend had been toward smaller farms in the northeastern section of the country but toward larger farms in the southern states.

Eight Fairs Scheduled In Next Two Weeks

Eight county and local fairs are scheduled for Pennsylvania during the next two weeks, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

These fairs are:

Name	Place	Date
Kutztown	Kutztown	Aug. 13-16
Greene County	Carmichaels	Aug. 14-17
Armstrong County	Ford City	Aug. 15-17
Blair County	Altoona	Aug. 15-18
Carbon County	Lehighton	Aug. 19-24
Jacktown	Wind Ridge	Aug. 20-22
Fawn Grove	Fawn Grove	Aug. 20-24
Butler Fair	Butler	Aug. 21-24

Fairs in progress during the week of August 5-10 were: The Flourtown Fair at Flourtown, August 2-10; Mifflin County Fair at Lewistown, August 5-10; and the Cumberland County Dairy Show at Mt. Holly Springs, August 7-9.

State Famous For Quality of Tomatoes

A two hundred percent increase in acreage of tomatoes grown for commercial canners, has taken place in Pennsylvania in the last six years, according to the State bureau of markets.

Over ten thousand acres of Pennsylvania's choicest farmland were devoted to tomatoes for canning last year compared with 3,400 acres in 1929.

Bureau officials explain that Pennsylvania is rapidly advancing to a foremost position in the production of high-quality, manufactured tomato products since many sections of the State are well adapted to the production of tomatoes. When grown in the heavy soils common to Pennsylvania, the crop has a higher color and greater meatiness than when grown on more sandy soils. In addition to this natural high-quality, over three-fourths of the total acreage is purchased under State inspection. This accounts for the excellent reputation of tomato products canned in Pennsylvania. Records show that three of the largest processors of tomato products in the country, with world-wide outlets, purchase great quantities of raw tomatoes in this Commonwealth.

The bureau of markets reports further that the average price received by growers for graded tomatoes sold to canneries in 1934 was $13.70 a ton. With the market stronger this season and with quality excellent late in July, it is expected that the price may average even better for State-graded tomatoes this year.

More Conveniences Reported on Farms

The number of farms and farm homes having modern conveniences continues to increase in Pennsylvania, according to the State Department of Agriculture.

Estimates, as of January 1 this year, show that Pennsylvania farmers have 154,340 automobiles, 49,560 motor trucks, 35,950 tractors, and 63,660 gas engines. A total of 57,460 farms have telephones, 58,650 have radios, 40,850 have heating systems, 67,740 have running water, and 56,920 have electricity either from central station service or individual farm generating plants. These figures represent slight increases over a year ago in automobiles, motor trucks, radios, heating systems, running water in home, and farms having electricity. The number of tractors and gas engines was approximately the same as last year but the number of farms having telephones decreased about three percent.

The estimates also show 40,100 silos on farms, which is the highest number on record.

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Vol. 20 Harrisburg, Pa., August 15, 1935 No. 33

Peach Season Opens With Fruit of High Quality

Pennsylvania-grown peaches of the early-ripening varieties have arrived on the market.

This opens the peach harvesting season which will continue in Pennsylvania until after the middle of September, according to R. E. Atkinson, director of the State Bureau of Markets.

The marketing official explains that the early varieties are mostly white peaches such as Red Bird, Greensboro, Early Rose, Carman and Hiley. These are followed in certain localities by some of the new mid-season varieties of which Golden Jubilee and South Haven are perhaps the best known in Pennsylvania. These two varieties which ripen about mid-August are both of superior quality for dessert and canning. Where they are obtainable, it is possible to lengthen the usual peach canning season by about two weeks.

Following the mid-season varieties, comes the Elberta which is well-known to every housewife because of its firm, yellow flesh, rich flavor and excellent canning quality. According to present indications, the home-grown, tree-ripened Elbertas will be available on Pennsylvania markets late in August.

For those who prefer a white peach for canning, the marketing officials recommend the Belle of Georgia which is still one of the highest quality, white varieties for all purposes. It ripens at approximately the same time as the Elberta and Hale.

Since the fresh, tree-ripened fruit from Pennsylvania orchards is superior for canning, housewives are reminded that local peaches will be the last available to any appreciable extent. Sections harvesting peaches later in the season, such as New York and the New England States, report very light crops.

Tattoo Poultry in War on Thieving

Several hundred thousand chickens in flocks throughout Pennsylvania have been tattooed in a vigorous campaign to stop poultry thieving.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, the Pennsylvania State Police and the State Poultry Association are cooperating with poultrymen in this movement to tattoo and register poultry. The purpose is to discourage poultry thieving which has cost the industry thousands of dollars annually.

The poultryman who purchases the official tattooing equipment, is assigned a code marking. This mark is impressed through the web of the wing of each bird in the flock. The tattoo is indelible and can not be destroyed. Each poultryman who affiliates himself with this plan, can register his identification mark with the Pennsylvania Poultry Association, the Pennsylvania State Police, and the local police.

With this system in operation, it will be possible to determine readily the ownership of tattooed birds, found under circumstances indicating unlawful possession.

Poultrymen who tattoo their flocks are provided with a large sign for the front gate which warns the prospective thief that the poultry within is tattooed and registered.

The tattoo mark does not reduce the quality of the dressed poultry.

510,299 Dogs Licensed, 1,161 Owners Fined

A total of 510,299 dog licenses have been issued, 14,534 uncontrolled dogs killed, 1,161 dog owners prosecuted, and 1,186 damage claims amounting to $16,972.24 received this year to date, according to the July report of the dog law enforcement division of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year, 16,003 more dogs have been licensed, 3,143 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,507 fewer dog owners have been ordered prosecuted, and $3,685.21 more in damage claims has been received.

A greater spirit of cooperation appears to exist throughout the Commonwealth in the licensing of dogs, the officials state.

The number of 1935 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 3,654; Allegheny, 36,036, Armstrong, 8,451; Beaver, 9,045; Bedford, 6,447; Berks, 17,097; Blair, 11,546; Bradford, 5,742; Bucks, 6,845; Butler, 8,503.

Cambria, 16,796; Cameron, 509; Carbon, 4,100; Centre, 5,014; Chester, 12,915; Clarion, 4,565; Clearfield, 7,763; Clinton, 3,058; Columbia, 4,371; Crawford, 7,868; Cumberland, 6,220.

Dauphin, 10,726; Delaware, 13,005; Elk, 2,660; Erie, 10,292; Fayette, 15,905; Forest, 807; Franklin, 6,169; Fulton, 1,997; Greene, 5,316; Huntingdon, 5,217; Indiana, 8,397.

Jefferson, 5,237; Juniata, 1,869; Lackawanna, 9,822; Lancaster, 16,592; Lawrence, 5,740; Lebanon, 5,587; Lehigh, 8,299; Luzerne, 18,492; Lycoming, 7,981; McKean, 4,268; Mercer, 8,268.

Mifflin, 3,691; Monroe, 3,071; Montgomery, 13,908; Montour, 1,389; Northampton, 10,299; Northumberland, 6,690; Perry, 3,579; Pike, 1,248; Potter, 2,184; Schuylkill, 10,837.

Snyder, 1,717; Somerset, 9,594; Sullivan, 1,017; Susquehanna, 4,526; Tioga, 3,915; Union, 1,453; Venango, 7,132; Warren, 3,775; Washington, 17,842; Wayne, 3,942; Westmoreland, 23,254; Wyoming, 2,120 York, 13,945.

First Pea Grading Work, A Success

The first pea-grading operations in Pennsylvania proved an outstanding success, according to officials of the bureau of markets, State Department of Agriculture. This work was inaugurated in June at a large factory in Columbia County.

The growers and factory officials both expressed gratification at the results of this new venture. The quality of the raw stock and the processed peas was excellent. The growers received approximately $10 more per ton for their harvest and the canner was able to dispose of the canned peas at the top of the eastern market.

Canning authorities from many sections of the country visited the factory and observed the grading operations with great interest. The opinion was expressed that peas for canning will be purchased more generally under official grades and inspection in Pennsylvania and other states in the future.

Wool Production Continues Increase

The wool clip in Pennsylvania this Spring totaling 3,592,000 pounds was slightly more than last year and the largest since 1918, according to the State Department of Agriculture. This wool was shorn from 479,000 sheep giving the average fleece a weight of 7.5 pounds.

The total production of wool in the United States was about four percent less than a year ago.

Wool production in the Commonwealth reached its lowest point for more than a century in 1926 and 1927 and has increased gradually since that time due to an increase in the number of sheep. The average weight of fleece is now about fifteen percent greater than eighteen years ago, Department records show.

Farm Price Index Remains Unchanged

The index of prices paid farmers for important products remained unchanged between June 15 and July 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. A sharp drop in the price of wheat and barley was offset by an increase in the price of eggs, wool and potatoes.

The farm price index for the entire country declined two points during the month.

The July 15 average prices with June and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	July 1910-'14	June 1935	July 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.91	$.79
Corn per bu.	.76	.83	.83
Oats per bu.	.51	.52	.48
Barley per bu.	.68	.68	.60
Rye per bu.	.78	.68	.62
Buckwheat per bu.	.73	.60	.60
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.30	.55
Hay per ton	15.96	13.00	11.00
Apples per bu.	.79	1.35	1.05
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.82	8.90	8.80
Beef Cattle per 100 lbs.	6.54	7.70	7.30
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.00	8.50	8.20
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.90	3.80	3.60
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.84	7.70	7.00
Milk cows per head	51.68	61.00	61.00
Horses per head	174.80	139.00	140.00
Mules per head	....	141.00	140.00
Chickens per lb.	.142	.183	.172
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.45	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.26	.27	.26
Butterfat per lb.	...	.25	.24
Eggs per doz.	.208	.233	.256
Wool per lb.	.216	.24	.26
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX			
UNITED STATES	100	104	102
Grain	100	102	96
Fruits and vegetables	100	100	98
Meat animals	100	119	116
Dairy products	100	99	96
Chickens and eggs	100	108	107
Unclassified	100	86	85
PENNSYLVANIA	100	101	101
Grain	100	98	90
Fruits and vegetables	100	75	88
Meat animals	100	116	111
Dairy products	100	108	108
Chickens and eggs	100	100	106
Unclassified	100	82	70
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	127	126
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	82	81
Pennsylvania	100	80	80

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Wide Interest Shown In Fresh Eggs Law

Wide interest is being shown in the Fresh Eggs Law which will become effective in Pennsylvania September 1, according to Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French.

Hundreds of inquiries about the Law have reached the Department and many more are expected in the next few weeks. Retailers who are accustomed to using the well-known placard "Strictly Fresh Eggs" are wanting to know the regulations governing the use of such signs in the future.

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania, Secretary French explains, definite legal requirements have been established so that the housewife can be sure of the quality of her purchase when she buys "Fresh Eggs." The new Law defines fresh eggs as those meeting the following minimum requirements:

(1) The depth of the air cell shall not be more than two-eighths of an inch; it must be in a fixed position and its outline must not be irregular; (2) The yolk may be faintly visible but it must not move with a jerky motion when the egg is turned; (3) The white must be firm and clear; (4) The germ must not show any visible development.

A tolerance of ten percent is allowed in wholesale lots of shell eggs, for eggs which do not quite meet the minimum requirements. In the case of retail sales, at least ten eggs in each dozen shall conform to the minimum requirements and only two may fall slightly below such requirements.

Shell eggs which fail to meet the fresh eggs standards must be sold simply as "eggs."

Egg grading specialists of the bureau of markets and State pure food agents will cooperate in enforcing the law.

Expect Bigger Demand For Feeder Cattle

The Federal bureau of agricultural economics in its mid-summer beef cattle outlook, forecasts a bigger demand for feeder cattle this season than a year ago due to the ample feed supply; an increase in the number of cattle to be fed in the corn belt next winter; a much higher price for stockers and feeders this fall than last year; and a lower average price of slaughter cattle during the first half of 1936.

The bureau also predicts that consumer demand for beef and for other cattle will show continued improvement in the last half of this year and in early 1936.

Gress Writes Bulletin On Poisonous Plants

An illustrated bulletin describing thirty-nine poisonous plants of major importance in Pennsylvania has been prepared by Dr. E. M. Gress of the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture.

The widespread poisoning of livestock in recent years and the occasional reports of fatal poisoning of human beings from eating plants, has prompted the Department to undertake the publication of this bulletin, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French explains.

Water hemlock and white snakeroot which are two of the most frequent causes of trouble, are fully discussed. Likewise, dozens of other plants, not generally known to be poisonous, are described.

Plants which poison the skin of human beings and those which cause hay fever are also included in the publication. When available from the printer, the booklet will be distributed to livestock owners, veterinarians, and other interested parties.

67 Food Dealers Ordered Prosecuted

Sixty-seven food dealers in Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted during July for violating pure food laws, according to the monthly report of the State bureau of foods and chemistry. While most of these violations occurred in Philadelphia and Allegheny County, 15 other counties are represented.

Among the specific violations listed are the following: Egg macaroni and egg noodles containing soy bean flour; ground meat adulterated, decomposed and unfit for human consumption; sweet butter with excessive moisture; root beer and orange fruit drink adulterated; eggs sold for fresh which were not fresh; bologna and smoked sausage containing vegetable, cereal or soy bean flour; and vinegar below the State standard in acidity.

Twenty-two of the prosecutions were ordered under the Ice Cream Law. Of these, five cases involved the sale of pints of vanilla ice cream below the standard in weight and eight cases resulted from the sale of adulterated ice cream cones. Still other violations included: Selling ice cream low in butterfat, doing business without the required State license, and selling ice cream of one manufacturer from the cabinet of another manufacturer.

Field Crops Make High Acre Yields

The acre yield of all important field crops in Pennsylvania this year will be above the 5-year average, according to the latest estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

There have been few seasons in recent years more favorable for crop production than the present one, agricultural officials state. Usually a few of the crops are hit by adverse conditions in even the most favorable seasons so that some yields fall below the average.

The indicated acre yields of important crops this year compared to the average in the 1929-1933 period, are:

	Unit	1935	1929-33
Corn	bus.	45.0	37.0
Winterwheat	bus.	21.0	18.9
Oats	bus.	29.5	27.7
Barley	bus.	25.5	24.8
Rye	bus.	15.0	13.7
Buckwheat	bus.	19.0	16.2
Potatoes	bus.	130	113
Tobacco	lbs.	1,350	1,144
Tame hay	tons	1.30	1.22

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST
Ten High Pens to August 1, with Rank at End of Each Month*

	State	RANK Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	June 30	July 31	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2623.60	2490
Z. D. Horn	Penna.	23	16	12	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2468.60	2350
Millbrook Poultry Farm	Penna.	17	11	6	9	7	6	6	4	4	3	2440.80	2412
Rinker Poultry Farm	Penna.	3	9	7	8	6	5	7	3	3	4	2415.55	2380
Coop. B. & H. Co. & Carey Farms	Ohio	31	21	17	14	12	8	5	6	5	5	2414.15	2495
Brownstown Poultry Farm	Penna.	6	5	3	11	9	5	4	7	7	6	2381.30	2234
A. J. O'Donovan	New York	7	6	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	2367.80	2301
L. C. Beall	Wash.	51	52	44	41	31	24	20	15	9	8	2348.85	2311
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Penna.	2	2	4	6	8	9	8	10	10	9	2324.55	2229
Troxler Farms	Penna.	10	8	11	12	14	15	13	13	12	10	2321.80	2254

* These pens are all Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1934-1935 Contest and To Date for 1933-1935 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
April, 1935	68.78	21.49	20.63	24.8	2.02
May, 1935	66.10	21.43	20.49	24.8	1.51
June, 1935	62.18	19.44	18.65	24.8	2.43
July, 1935	57.28	18.46	17.76	24.8	.91
To date—					
July 31, 1935	65.29	200.24	198.48	24.2	17.91
July 31, 1934	62.91	192.16	191.26	24.1	17.87
July 31, 1933	62.22	188.66	189.16	23.9	21.49

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Farmers to Benefit From State Fresh Eggs Law

Pennsylvania farmers and poultrymen will benefit from the new State Fresh Eggs Law in several ways, according to Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French.

This Law which becomes effective September 1, will protect Pennsylvania producers from importations of a low quality product and bring about an increased demand for the fresh, locally produced eggs. It is also expected to increase the price level for "fresh eggs" compared with eggs of unknown quality.

However, in order to gain these benefits, the farmers must produce and sell eggs that will meet the minimum requirements of the law for "fresh eggs." This will require the utmost care in the production and handling of eggs. The producers must also sell to dealers who are buying and selling "fresh eggs" as defined by the law. Unless the dealer is handling "fresh eggs," the consumer will likely be paying for eggs of unknown quality and the producer will consequently get less for his product.

State marketing specialists give the following three important points for farmers to keep in mind in producing eggs for sale as "fresh eggs": (1) Gather eggs at least twice daily; (2) Keep eggs in a cool, clean place below 65° F; and (3) Sell eggs at least twice a week. Farmers are advised to consult their county farm agent for additional suggestions.

At least five other eastern states including New Jersey, Maryland and New York have fresh egg laws in effect at this time.

Fifteen States In Egg Laying Contest

Applications from fifteen states have been received so far for entries in the fifth official Pennsylvania egg laying contest which opens here October 1, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. Eight breeds are entered with the White Leghorn predominating.

These entries will come principally from Pennsylvania, although many other sections of the country will be represented. Among the states outside of Pennsylvania from which pens are now entered for the new competition are: California, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia.

The present contest will close September 23 and the hens for the new competition will be received here from September 29 to October 1.

Inspectors Grade First Sweet Corn

The first grading of sweet corn under Federal standards by a State licensed inspector in Pennsylvania was started at a Columbia County cannery early in August, the Pennsylvania bureau of markets reports.

Experimental work along this line had previously been done in Pennsylvania but the actual purchasing of corn on the basis of U. S. Standards had never been attempted until this year.

Quality is determined by the inspector in accordance with the official grades and the grower is paid for the grade represented.

Sweet corn of high quality enables the canner to produce excellent canned goods, the inspectors explain. This means that a premium price can be paid for the better grade. On the other hand, the lower quality brings a lower price in direct proportion to the percentage of off-grade stock contained in the load delivered.

Grading experience with other canning crops has always shown increased returns to the growers through the delivery of improved quality of raw stock, the marketing officials assert. It is, therefore, expected that increased returns will be realized by the growers from the corn grading.

Income of Farmers 18 P. C. Above 1934

Receipts from the sale of principal farm products and from AAA payments in Pennsylvania during June amounted to $19,348,000, a gain of almost 18 per cent over the corresponding month of 1934, according to estimates made by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics.

The total receipts for the first six months this year were estimated at $102,230,000 compared with $87,537,000 for the January-June period a year ago. The AAA payments so far this year have been $973,000, which compares with $277,000 during the corresponding months of 1934.

These estimates of farm income do not include receipts from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products which represent about eight percent of the cash income from agricultural production in Pennsylvania.

Most Bees Found In Legal Hives

Over 90 per cent of the apiaries in Pennsylvania are now housed in movable frame hives, records in the State bureau of plant industry indicate.

Since the enactment of the State bee law in 1921, apiary inspectors have been assisting beekeepers in meeting provisions of the law relative to the proper housing of bees so that transmissable diseases may be effectively controlled.

At first, it was found that more than one-fourth of all the bees in the State were so housed that treatment for disease was impossible. This condition has been gradually corrected until today the old-style box hive is seldom found by the inspectors.

Initial inspection work was done this year in Sullivan, Pike, Susquehanna, Carbon, Lehigh, Montgomery, Lancaster, Cumberland, Adams and Clarion counties, and rechecking was done in fifteen other counties.

Beekeepers have found that better quality honey and a substantial increase in production per hive have resulted from this clean-up of apiary diseases.

The willingness with which beekeepers cooperated in this work is indicated by the fact that not a single prosecution has been necessary this year, the officials state.

Nursery Dealers Must Have License

All nurserymen in Pennsylvania are being reminded by the bureau of plant industry, State Department of Agriculture, that an application for the annual State inspection must be filed with the Bureau at once so that the inspection can be made and certificates for the new year issued by October 1.

As a protection against unreliable dealers, collectors, or agents, the State requires all nurserymen, all dealers in nursery stock, and all agents canvassing for nurserymen to be licensed. Licenses must be renewed by October 1 each year.

Because of the increase in amount of nursery stock trucked into Pennsylvania and sold from trucks, the State officials are making a special plea for nurserymen and the public to co-operate in seeing that the truckers are properly licensed. In order to buy and sell nursery stock legally in Pennsylvania, truckers must secure and carry a resident or non-resident dealer's certificate depending upon whether their place of business is within or outside the State. If they act as agents, an agent's card is necessary. These certificates and cards are issued by the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry in Harrisburg.

Plant industry officials find that, everything considered, most of the nursery stock produced in Pennsylvania is better for local needs than that grown in more distant sections of the United States.

Retires After Long Service In Department

Mary E. Seaman, Harrisburg, head bookkeeper in the comptroller's office, Department of Agriculture, retired August 16, after over thirty-six years of continuous service.

Miss Seaman came with the Department May 15, 1899, as secretary to Dairy and Food Commissioner Levi Wells, and served in the Department under the administrations of eight Secretaries of Agriculture.

Upon her departure, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French commended Miss Seaman for her long faithful service, and her associates in the Department gave her beautiful flowers and presents as tokens of their esteem.

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Egg Auctions Make Rapid Growth in Pennsylvania

The auction method of selling eggs and poultry has apparently become a permanent part of the farm marketing system in Pennsylvania, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

Eggs and poultry valued at more than a million dollars were sold by this method in Pennsylvania during the first six months this year. These auctions, all of which have been organized within the last five years, are located at Doylestown, Bucks County; Center Point, Montgomery County; New Holland, Lancaster County; Butler, Butler County; Coatesville, Chester County; Harleysville, Montgomery County; and Bethlehem, Northampton County.

The rapid growth of this type of marketing is shown by the fact that the total sales for the first half of this year exceeded the total for all of 1933, and almost equalled that of 1934.

When located near enough to large urban centers to attract buyers who desire high-grade products, poultrymen have found the egg auction a most desirable way of selling. The eggs are assembled from a large number of producers and classified according to Federal grades. The graded product is then sold to the highest bidder and each producer is paid according to the quality of the product delivered.

The auctions are described as the greatest single means of educating poultrymen to produce a high-quality product. It is believed that the operation of these markets in Pennsylvania has standardized egg production in sections where the auctions are located and has stabilized egg prices at a level more favorable to the local producers than at any time since the development of the commercial poultry industry in the far west.

Farm Price Level Highest Since 1931

The farm price situation in Pennsylvania has been the most favorable during the past twelve months of any corresponding period since 1931, according to the records of the division of crop reporting and information, State Department of Agriculture.

From October 1931, when the Pennsylvania farm price index was first compiled, until February 1933, there was a gradual decline in both farm prices and prices of other commodities. Since February 1933 there has been an upward trend in both classes of prices.

Since the beginning of recovery, the high point in the Pennsylvania farm price index was reached in February this year. With the exception of February, the ratio between prices received by farmers and prices paid by farmers has remained practically unchanged during the year.

The following tabulation shows the Pennsylvania farm price index, the index of prices farmers pay, and the ratio between the two by months since October 1931:

Year and Month	Farm Price Index	Index of Prices Farmers Pay	Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid
1931			
October ...	97	122	80
November ..	97	120	81
December ..	93	119	78
1932			
January ...	84	117	72
February ..	78	116	67
March	76	114	67
April	72	113	64
May	69	111	62
June	69	108	64
July	73	107	68
August	75	107	70
September .	75	106	71
October ...	79	105	75
November ..	79	104	77
December ..	77	103	75
1933			
January ...	73	102	72
February ..	62	101	61
March	64	100	63
April	65	101	64
May	70	102	69
June	73	103	71
July	88	107	82
August	90	112	80
September .	93	116	80
October	96	117	82
November ..	97	116	84
December ..	94	116	81
1934			
January	88	117	75
February ...	90	119	76
March	92	120	77
April	91	120	76
May	90	121	74
June	91	122	75
July	91	122	75
August	93	125	74
September ..	100	126	79
October	101	126	80
November ..	102	126	81
December ..	100	126	79
1935			
January	101	126	80
February ...	107	127	84
March	101	127	79
April	102	128	80
May	103	127	81
June	101	127	80
July	101	126	80

Make Statewide Check on Fertilizer

Fourteen hundred and seventy-eight samples of commercial fertilizer representing 487 brands were collected by State agents and analyzed by official chemists in the enforcement of the Pennsylvania fertilizer law during 1934.

A report giving the analysis of each sample, the amount of the essential plant foods guaranteed, and the name and address of the manufacturer, has been published by the State Department of Agriculture as General Bulletin 530.

The detailed checking of fertilizer supplies shows that brands offered for sale in Pennsylvania during the past year were, as a whole, properly registered and guaranteed, officials in charge of the work state. Slight deficiencies were found in about fifteen percent of the samples, but a deficiency of one plant food was frequently balanced by an excess of another essential element.

The State Fertilizer Report can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Warn Farmers To Beware of Cholera

Several serious outbreaks of hog cholera in the western part of the United States have prompted a warning to Pennsylvania hog raisers from Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The present high price of pork and the seriousness of the reported outbreaks make it necessary that Pennsylvania farmers give thoughtful attention to the danger of hog cholera, the director states.

Under such circumstances, the State official emphasizes the following two precautions which all Pennsylvania hog raisers should heed: (1) Have all swine immunized; and (2) At the slightest indication of cholera, get in touch with the local veterinarian and follow his advice most carefully.

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Cite Importance of Potatoes as a Food and Cash Crop

The importance of potatoes as a cash crop and as an economical food in Pennsylvania is emphasized in a statement issued by the State Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania is one of the leading states in both production and consumption of potatoes and last year produced the most valuable potato crop of any state.

Potatoes have gradually replaced wheat as the leading cash crop in the Commonwealth. For a number of years following the Civil War, the cash income from wheat was more than twice the income from potatoes, but in the past three years the cash realized from the sale of potatoes has averaged twice the income secured from selling wheat. Potatoes have been the leading cash crop in Pennsylvania practically every year since the World War while previously to the War they seldom, if ever, attained that rank.

Despite its wide use in the human diet, few people fully realize that the potato is one of the cheapest, most healthful and most easily digested of all foods. Investigations have repeatedly shown potatoes to be rich in alkaline food salts and an excellent blood-building food. Likewise, potatoes are less fattening than many other foods. For example, a potato produces only one-half to one-fourth as many calories as an equivalent weight of macaroni, rice or pastry products. It can be seen from this that other foods have been guilty of producing much of the fat which in the past has been attributed to the potato.

Crop reports indicate that farmers in many sections of Pennsylvania will be marketing excellent potatoes during the next few months. This makes especially timely the suggestion of State marketing authorities that potatoes are one of the best and most economical foods when considered within the price range of the last few years.

Valid Trespass Sign

With the approach of the hunting season, many farmers are apparently planning to post "No Trespass" signs and are making inquiry about the proper wording of a valid sign.

A type of notice believed by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture to be valid when prominently posted about the premises is the following:

NOTICE

THIS IS PRIVATE PROPERTY

No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed

All persons are hereby notified and warned neither to trespass on these premises under penalty of a fine not exceeding $10.00 as provided by the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 169 and its amendment; nor to take, steal or carry away any property whatsoever under penalty of a fine not exceeding $500.00 and imprisonment not exceeding three years, as provided by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 440.

.....

(Signature in ink of the owner or lessee with the word "Owner" or "Lessee", as the case may be, printed below the name.)

State Still Free Of Elm Disease

No infection of Dutch Elm disease has yet been found in Pennsylvania, according to the latest report from pathologists of the State Department of Agriculture.

State and Federal authorities have carefully searched elms growing in sections of Pennsylvania bordering the infected territory in New Jersey, but no evidence of the disease has been discovered.

Even though Pennsylvania is apparently still free of the disease, State officials are recommending that all weak elms be cut and burned, and that dead or dying branches be pruned from the desirable trees to eliminate the breeding places of the European elm bark beetle which is suspected of spreading the disease.

Warn Apple Shippers About Packing Law

As a protection to buyers of apples, a law has been enacted in Pennsylvania which regulates the packing of this fruit in closed containers. Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French reminds apple shippers and middlemen that this law will be vigorously enforced during the present marketing season.

This law requires that apples packed in closed containers must be marked with the true name of the variety, the minimum size or numerical count, and the name and address of the person by whose authority the apples were packed.

The purpose of the act is to prevent deception or fraud due to the placing of inferior apples in a closed package, Secretary French explains. It is not only designed to protect the purchaser, but also the producer of the apples.

Some dealers have the impression that the entire responsibility for marking the containers correctly rests with the shipper, but the law makes it clear that the shipper, and the consignor or seller whether wholesalers, jobbers, or commission men are each and all responsible for the marking of the packages.

The law does not require that any particular grade be stamped on the package, but if any of the official United States grades are used, the contents must comply with the requirements specified for that grade marked on the package.

August Hog Prices Highest Since 1929

The index of prices paid farmers for important agricultural products remained unchanged between July 15 and August 15, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Prices of most grains, fruits and vegetables declined, but this decline was offset by gains in prices received for meat animals, chickens and eggs. The price of hogs was the highest reported for August since 1929.

The Pennsylvania farm price index was 101 on August 15, or eight points higher than on the corresponding date a year ago.

The August 15 average prices with July and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	August 1910-'14	July 1935	August 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.93	$.79	$.74
Corn per bu.	.79	.83	.82
Oats per bu.	.49	.48	.42
Barley per bu.	.68	.60	.54
Rye per bu.	.76	.62	.56
Buckwheat per bu.	.72	.60	.58
Potatoes per bu.	.87	.55	.55
Hay per ton	15.42	11.00	10.10
Apples per bu.	.64	1.05	.75
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.12	8.80	10.50
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.46	7.30	7.20
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	8.20	8.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	5.16	3.60	3.45
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.70	7.00	6.80
Milk cows per head	53.10	61.00	62.00
Horses per head	175.40	140.00	136.00
Mules per head	....	140.00	142.00
Chickens per lb.	.140	.172	.164
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.55	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.28	.26	.26
Butterfat per lb.	....	.24	.25
Eggs per doz.	.228	.256	.276
Wool per lb.	.214	.26	.26
	Pre-war base		
FARM PRICE INDEX UNITED STATES	100	102	106
Grain	100	96	96
Fruits and vegetables	100	98	87
Meat animals	100	111	118
Dairy products	100	97	98
Chickens and eggs	100	106	111
Unclassified	100	85	102
PENNSYLVANIA	100	101	101
Grain	100	90	86
Fruits and vegetables	100	88	78
Meat animals	100	111	118
Dairy products	100	108	108
Chickens and eggs	100	106	111
Unclassified	100	70	65
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	129	129
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	79	82
Pennsylvania	100	78	78

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Secretary French Doubles Staff In War On False Milk Records

Plans for a more thorough and rigid enforcement of the Pennsylvania Milk Testing Law as a protection to the thousands of farmers who sell milk by the butterfat test, have been placed in operation, according to an announcement from Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French.

In a determined effort to stop the falsification of tests and records in Pennsylvania milk plants, Secretary French has ordered a more frequent check on dealers' tests and has doubled his staff of dairy investigators in order to accomplish the work promptly.

The Milk Testing Law requires all milk plants which buy milk on the butterfat test, to take and properly preserve a composite sample of the milk delivered by each producer. This composite is made by saving a proportionate sample of the milk from each delivery for the first fifteen days of the month. The composite sample must be kept in condition to test for at least ten days following the fifteenth of each month. This gives State agents an opportunity to visit the milk plants from time to time during the year and retest these samples to verify the test upon which the dealer makes payment to the producer. The Law also requires that all records of tests and payments to producers must be kept by the milk buyer for at least two years.

With 1,100 milk plants in the Commonwealth, it has been impossible in the past for the State agents assigned to the work to make a thorough check on all plants. The number of official testers was doubled, effective September 1, so that it will be possible in the future to follow more closely the tests of each milk plant in the State. The Commonwealth will continue to be divided into three districts in the enforcement of this Law.

In the past, a few unscrupulous milk plant operators have deliberately under-read the butterfat test and paid farmers on the basis of a lower amount of butterfat than the correct test showed. The State Department of Agriculture has served notice that it will require all such guilty parties found in the future, to make proper settlement with farmers for the entire period over which the records or tests were falsified. The offending dealer will also be prosecuted.

While a frequent check on the operations of all milk plants in the State will be made, plants about which complaints are received will be given first attention. All complaints should be addressed to R. E. Atkinson, Director, Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, who is in direct charge of the enforcement of this Law.

Bang Disease Testing Makes Rapid Progress

Ten thousand five hundred and forty cattle reacting to the blood test for Bang's disease, have been removed from 2,113 infected herds in Pennsylvania under the Federal-State cooperative plan for the control of this disease inaugurated in August 1934, according to a report from Dr. Howard M. Kalodner, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In this cooperative project, owners of cattle reacting to the test are paid an indemnity from a Federal allocation. As previously undertaken in Pennsylvania, blood-testing and the certification of herds were done by the State at the owner's expense.

Since the inception of the Federal-State plan a year ago, applications have been received covering 9,808 herds made up of 139,319 cattle. Of these, 7,963 herds comprising 119,485 cattle have been tested. The tests revealed that 26 percent of the herds and almost nine percent of the cattle in these herds were infected with the disease.

Testing has been done in practically every county of the State. Group testing of large numbers of herds has been carried out in the following counties: Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Lawrence, Butler, Venango, Forest, Clarion, Westmoreland, Jefferson, Indiana, McKean, Elk, Potter, Tioga and Bradford.

63 Food Dealers Ordered Prosecuted

Sixty-three food dealers in thirteen counties were ordered prosecuted during August for the violation of State pure food laws, according to a report from the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Among the alleged violations were the following: Smoked shoulder sold for ham, bottled cherries containing sulphur dioxide, ground meat with sulphur dioxide added, hamburg adulterated with cereal flour, maple syrup containing sugar syrup, butter high in moisture and low in butterfat, eggs sold for fresh which were not fresh, soft drinks artificially colored and flavored, ice cream low in butterfat, milk below standard in fat and solids, and vinegar below standard in acidity.

Fifteen ice cream dealers in Western Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted for selling ice cream low in weight and food solids. As a protection to the public, the State Law fixes certain minimum standards for the weight and amount of food solids in this product.

Counties represented in the food law prosecutions during the month were: Allegheny, Blair, Cambria, Dauphin, Fayette, Greene, Huntingdon, Lawrence, Mifflin, Philadelphia, Union, Washington and Westmoreland.

Three Appointed To Farm Show Commission

Raymond B. Arnold, Milan, Bradford County; Fred Cook, Beaver, Beaver County; and Paul Thayer, Carlisle, Cumberland County, were named recently by Governor Earle to the three vacancies on the State Farm Products Show Commission. These three appointees were selected by the Governor from a group of six recommended by the State Farm Products Show Committee which represents the Statewide farm organizations of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

Ten High Pens to September 1, with Rank at End of Each Month*

	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 30	May 31	June 30	July 31	Aug. 31	Points to Date
J. A. Hanson (Oregon)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2871.70
Millbrook Poultry Farm (Pa.)	17	11	6	9	7	6	6	4	4	3	2	2687.80
Coop. B. & H. Co. & Carey Farms (Ohio)	31	21	17	14	12	8	5	6	5	5	3	2674.80
Z. D. Horn (Pa.)	23	16	12	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	4	2672.45
Rinker Poultry Farm (Pa.)	3	9	7	8	6	5	7	3	3	4	5	2660.35
L. C. Beall (Wash.)	51	52	44	41	31	24	20	15	9	8	6	2588.80
A. J. O'Donovan (N. Y.)	7	6	2	8	3	4	5	5	6	7	7	2569.00
Brownstown Poultry Farm (Pa.)	6	5	3	11	9	5	4	7	7	6	8	2552.20
Jos. H. Suppan (Pa.)	8	10	16	19	16	13	12	9	13	11	9	2543.10
The Vandermast Farm (Md.)	26	36	28	25	24	18	14	14	14	12	10	2533.30

* Brownstown Poultry Farm is Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

Summary by Months 1934-1935 Contest and To Date for 1933-1935 Contests

Month and Year	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October, 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
November, 1934	74.37	21.28	22.31	23.1	1.62
December, 1934	73.12	22.44	22.67	23.8	2.63
January, 1935	72.70	22.90	22.54	24.3	1.42
February, 1935	71.48	20.56	20.01	24.5	2.43
March, 1935	70.48	22.53	21.85	24.6	2.32
April, 1935	68.78	21.49	20.63	24.8	2.02
May, 1935	66.10	21.43	20.49	24.8	1.51
June, 1935	62.18	19.44	18.65	24.8	2.43
July, 1935	57.28	18.46	17.76	24.8	.91
August, 1935	50.66	16.59	15.70	25.1	2.13
To date—					
August 31, 1935	63.48	216.59	212.67	24.4	20.04
August 31, 1934	61.38	207.25	205.64	24.2	20.27
August 31, 1933	61.27	205.16	205.27	24.0	23.47

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Plans Made For Twentieth Pennsylvania Farm Show

Plans for the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 20-24, were made recently by the State Farm Products Show Commission.

The Commission approved a premium list in which $37,000 will be offered to competitive exhibitors. This premium list is now being printed and is expected to be available for distribution not later than November 1.

A program committee with Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French as chairman, was appointed to develop an interesting and unusual program for each day of the Show.

Howard G. Eisaman, Director of the Show, reported a big demand for commercial booths and said that many of the exhibitors of past years are requesting an extension of space.

With the bumper crops and the general improvement in farm conditions, the Commission anticipates a record exhibition and attendance this year.

The Works Progress Administration which occupied the Farm Show Building for about four months, moved to new quarters during the week of September 23.

A number of events are scheduled for the Show Building during October, according to Director Eisaman. These include: Convention of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, October 1-3; Old Country Auction, October 8; Harrisburg Kennel Club Meet, October 15-16; and the Harrisburg Food Show, October 21-26.

The Commission called a meeting of the Farm Show Committees for the evening of October 17 in Harrisburg to receive suggestions and recommendations for the competitive exhibits, meetings, and other educational features of the Show. The Commission will hold its next meeting on October 18.

Suggest Ways to Keep Eggs Fresh

Thousands of dollars are lost annually by Pennsylvania retailers through the improper handling of eggs, observations by the poultry marketing specialists of the State Department of Agriculture, indicate.

Poor refrigeration, damp storage, and keeping the eggs too long at a high temperature before selling are given as the principal reasons for this loss.

In view of the fact that the Pennsylvania fresh egg law regulates the sale of fresh eggs, retailers are being reminded by State officials that strict observance of the law will reduce the loss due to deterioration of egg quality and will avoid the danger of prosecution for misrepresenting the quality of eggs sold.

Suggestions for maintaining egg quality are given as follows: (1) Keep eggs at a temperature not higher than 55°F. nor lower than 32°F.; (2) Keep eggs free from excessive moisture, and from strong, penetrating odors; (3) Display eggs in a refrigerated show case or by some other method whereby freshness can be maintained; (4) Sell all stock at least twice a week; (5) Candle all eggs purchased to determine their quality.

The State officials emphasize that candling is the retailer's only safeguard against misrepresenting the quality of the eggs he is selling.

Oregon Entry Wins Egg Laying Contest

A pen of single comb White Leghorn layers came all the way across the United States to win first place in the Fourth Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, according to an announcement by J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

This pen entered by J. A. Hanson, Corvallis, Oregon, made a new high mark for the Pennsylvania contest. A record of 3057.35 points and 2907 eggs was established for the 51 weeks. Hanson's pen was the highest White Leghorn entry among all the standard contests in the United States this year.

The fourth Pennsylvania competition closed September 22. However, sixty of the best layers have been retained for a full year's performance in competing for records of either 300 eggs or 300 points, or both, for the 52 weeks.

In addition to Hanson's pen, other high entries for the 51-week period have been announced by the State Department of Agriculture, as follows: Second place, Cooperative Breeding and Hatchery Company and Carey Farms, Tiro, Ohio, 2849.90 points; third place, Millbrook Poultry Farm, Woodbury, Pa., 2848.35 points; fourth place, Rinker Poultry Farm, Catasauqua, Pa., 2805.45 points; fifth place, Z. D. Horn, Dunns Station, Pa., 2767.85 points. (A point is equivalent to one two-ounce egg.)

A full report on the record of the leading pens and birds will appear in an early issue of this publication.

The New Contest started October 1 with 75 pens from 16 States entered. Of this number, approximately one-half are from Pennsylvania, the remainder coming from Alabama, California, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia. The White Leghorn breed predominates with 55 entries, the other pens being Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, New Hampshire Red, Single Comb Anconas, Minorcas, White Plymouth Rock, and Single Comb White Wyandotte.

Demand For Farm Labor Increasing

The supply of farm labor in Pennsylvania this Fall has been the lowest since 1929 while the demand has been the best since the Fall of 1930, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Crop correspondents reported the supply on September 1 as seven points lower than on the corresponding date of 1934 while the demand is four points higher than a year ago.

Advise Immediate Field Seed Tests

Pennsylvania farmers and dealers who are planning to have seed samples tested by the State, should send in the samples as soon as possible in order not to delay the sale of the seed. This is the advice of officials who are charged with the enforcement of the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

Every precaution should be taken to send a sample that is representative of the lot which is to be sold, in order that the test will be of value. A teacup of the seed is the proper amount for a sample which should be addressed to the State Seed Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

When samples are sent to the laboratory, three or four days are necessary if only a purity test is required but a week or more must be allowed for a germination test.

Seed tests are made by the State upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents per sample. This fee must be received with the sample and only a check or money order, payable to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, can be accepted to cover this charge.

Field seed in quantities of ten pounds or more not tested or labeled can not be sold in Pennsylvania without violating the Seed Law.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Estimates Reveal Upward Trend in Farm Income

County estimates recently compiled by the Department of Agriculture show that cash income from farm production has increased substantially during the past three years in all sections of Pennsylvania, states Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French.

The cash receipts from farm products have been increasing uniformly since 1932 when the total reached the lowest point in several decades, Secretary French explains. That year the income was estimated at $158,590,000; in 1933 it increased to $176,759,000; in 1934 to $200,535,000; and the forecast for 1935 (based upon the price level prevailing to September 15) is $223,500,000. This means an increase of $64,910,000, or 40.9 percent, in anticipated farm income in 1935 compared with 1932. These totals do not include AAA cash benefit payments which amounted to $828,000 in 1933 and $2,034,000 in 1934.

The 1934 income was divided among various groups as follows: field crops, fruits and forest products, $43,006,000, or 21.5 percent of the total; truck, nursery and greenhouse products, $19,909,000 or 9.9 percent; dairy products including veal calves $93,992,000, or 46.9 percent; chickens and eggs, $31,703,000, or 15.8 percent; and other livestock and livestock products $11,925,000 or 5.9 percent.

All classes of farm products have contributed to the increase in income since 1932. In 1933, the improvement in prices received for field crops, fruits and vegetables was the primary reason for the gain. In 1934, field crops added still more to the gain of the previous year, but the lion's share of the increase came from improvement in the market for milk, poultry products and livestock. The gain evidenced so far in 1935 has been due to a 50 percent increase in the farm price of meat animals, a 30 percent gain in poultry and egg prices, and a 10 percent increase in the dairy price index. These gains more than offset a slight decrease this year in the anticipated cash income from field crops and fruits.

Lancaster, Chester, York, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, Bradford, Franklin, Crawford, Erie and Allegheny, in the order named, are the leading counties in agricultural income. Philadelphia with 86 percent of its farm cash coming from truck gardens, nurseries and greenhouses is the most specialized of any county. Susquehanna is a close second with 73 percent of its income realized from the sale of dairy products. Lancaster, York, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Columbia and Bucks are the leading counties in diversity of farm income. Adams County leads in cash income from fruit; Bradford in dairy income; and York in poultry.

In giving the foregoing facts relative to improvement in farm conditions, the State agricultural official explains that in addition to cash income, products grown on farms contribute millions of dollars to living needs in the farm home, as well as much of the feed and seed for further production on the farm.

ESTIMATED CASH INCOME (EXCLUSIVE OF AAA CASH BENEFITS) FROM FARM PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1932-1935 *

State and County	Cash Income				Distribution of Total Cash Income Realized in 1934 from the Sale of				
	1935 (Forecast)	1934 (Preliminary)	1933	1932	Field Crops, Fruits and Forest Products	Truck, Nursery and Greenhouse Products	Dairy Products	Chickens and Eggs	Other Livestock and Livestock Products
PENNSYLVANIA	$223,500,000	$200,535,000	$176,759,000	$158,590,000	$43,006,000	$19,909,000	$93,992,000	$31,703,000	$11,925,000
PENNSYLVANIA					Pct. 21.5	Pct. 9.9	Pct. 46.9	Pct. 15.8	Pct. 5.9
Adams	$4,512,400	$4,180,000	$3,206,700	$2,893,900	45.0	3.9	26.3	18.4	6.4
Allegheny	5,310,000	4,757,100	4,179,100	3,839,700	8.8	46.9	29.8	12.3	2.2
Armstrong	2,206,100	1,962,700	1,683,700	1,544,500	23.5	3.5	46.4	18.4	8.2
Beaver	1,767,300	1,574,600	1,419,800	1,352,200	15.6	8.8	54.0	16.8	4.8
Bedford	3,441,200	3,072,600	2,810,000	2,432,900	20.6	1.1	58.7	10.7	8.9
Berks	8,390,800	7,508,300	6,614,700	5,689,400	25.6	4.6	43.4	20.7	5.7
Blair	2,154,700	1,959,200	1,771,000	1,661,200	22.0	10.7	51.0	11.4	4.9
Bradford	6,317,900	5,633,000	5,019,600	4,857,000	15.9	1.4	60.9	19.2	2.6
Bucks	8,577,300	7,609,300	6,755,200	6,100,500	12.7	26.9	37.0	21.3	2.1
Butler	3,373,800	3,012,600	2,622,400	2,499,200	20.1	7.4	48.9	17.8	5.8
Cambria	2,206,600	2,026,000	1,800,200	1,503,600	27.7	16.0	38.8	13.6	3.9
Cameron	117,800	105,300	96,700	80,200	22.9	2.4	50.3	20.1	4.3
Carbon	773,600	710,000	679,000	608,000	32.8	7.3	36.2	20.5	3.2
Centre	2,960,500	2,656,100	2,430,400	2,067,000	23.0	1.4	55.3	13.1	7.2
Chester	11,808,200	10,735,000	9,559,300	8,371,300	13.4	20.5	55.4	8.4	2.3
Clarion	1,839,000	1,618,200	1,444,300	1,322,300	17.9	1.0	55.8	15.4	9.9
Clearfield	1,702,900	1,547,000	1,356,100	1,185,700	28.6	4.7	45.9	13.8	7.0
Clinton	989,700	901,800	785,900	673,600	27.1	4.0	51.0	11.5	6.4
Columbia	2,545,500	2,336,700	2,119,700	1,810,600	33.7	6.5	38.0	16.2	5.6
Crawford	5,799,500	5,171,400	4,275,100	4,036,100	14.2	5.0	63.3	12.7	4.8
Cumberland	4,450,700	3,995,400	3,377,500	2,893,000	23.1	5.3	51.9	12.2	7.5
Dauphin	2,970,200	2,627,800	2,322,900	2,193,100	19.4	6.1	48.6	17.6	8.3
Delaware	2,175,300	1,954,800	1,593,300	1,432,500	8.1	51.9	29.7	6.4	3.9
Elk	556,100	504,400	435,600	407,300	26.9	9.2	42.4	15.9	5.6
Erie	5,592,700	5,092,500	4,627,000	4,366,100	22.1	16.0	46.5	11.3	4.1
Fayette	2,233,000	1,958,900	1,816,000	1,699,900	13.5	9.5	52.5	16.8	7.7
Forest	171,800	152,400	138,600	133,200	21.1	3.2	51.4	17.7	6.6
Franklin	5,830,800	5,422,000	4,490,200	3,551,700	35.8	5.0	41.7	11.8	5.7
Fulton	1,217,300	1,115,900	783,200	708,600	37.5	0.5	38.6	16.8	6.6
Greene	2,266,900	1,888,500	1,715,600	1,541,800	6.9	0.7	36.4	11.2	44.8
Huntingdon	1,823,700	1,599,300	1,483,200	1,360,100	15.2	1.8	59.8	13.1	10.1
Indiana	2,500,300	2,242,500	2,065,300	1,873,100	21.4	3.8	53.7	14.3	6.8
Jefferson	1,911,400	1,747,600	1,571,600	1,303,500	26.4	7.7	48.0	13.2	4.7
Juniata	1,535,500	1,360,300	1,155,800	1,089,100	23.5	0.6	45.9	23.6	6.4
Lackawanna	2,110,500	1,908,500	1,805,500	1,607,800	15.3	21.9	47.9	12.3	2.6
Lancaster	17,118,500	15,296,600	13,529,100	12,677,600	29.2	6.5	38.0	16.9	9.4
Lawrence	2,323,800	2,067,200	1,845,600	1,763,100	14.3	6.5	59.5	13.9	5.8
Lebanon	3,629,800	3,278,500	2,871,300	2,204,900	28.3	2.5	45.8	15.6	7.8
Lehigh	3,228,100	3,017,800	2,873,300	2,142,600	43.3	8.0	26.0	17.6	5.1
Luzerne	2,963,800	2,719,800	2,563,900	2,177,400	26.1	25.2	31.2	14.9	2.6
Lycoming	3,183,500	2,863,700	2,477,200	2,273,600	22.2	9.3	50.0	12.5	6.0
McKean	1,022,600	919,300	826,000	809,600	17.0	5.4	62.6	10.7	4.3
Mercer	3,691,100	3,232,300	2,717,700	2,691,500	13.9	3.7	58.9	15.8	7.7
Mifflin	1,554,800	1,361,300	1,248,600	1,120,400	15.0	4.2	53.7	19.6	7.5
Monroe	1,286,800	1,158,300	1,056,600	948,100	20.8	17.6	40.9	16.8	3.9
Montgomery	6,873,600	6,056,100	5,351,500	4,884,000	11.4	24.8	38.9	22.0	2.9
Montour	847,500	776,300	609,400	524,400	28.5	1.7	50.9	14.2	4.7
Northampton	3,342,000	3,029,900	2,826,600	2,466,600	27.0	7.6	40.8	21.1	3.5
Northumberland	2,377,000	2,130,800	1,857,500	1,652,100	28.2	5.9	40.1	18.6	7.2
Perry	1,973,800	1,728,500	1,414,200	1,332,800	24.2	1.0	40.8	24.8	9.2
Philadelphia	1,189,200	1,079,500	1,001,500	868,700	3.1	86.1	7.3	3.3	0.2
Pike	392,300	344,900	279,800	296,100	18.7	3.3	45.9	30.3	1.8
Potter	1,866,600	1,728,100	1,588,200	1,273,500	30.5	0.5	57.6	7.1	4.3
Schuylkill	3,067,200	2,804,500	2,645,000	2,163,000	34.3	9.7	30.2	21.5	4.3
Snyder	1,579,100	1,385,200	1,268,300	1,147,800	23.1	2.4	41.2	25.2	8.1
Somerset	4,411,900	3,971,000	3,707,000	2,970,000	26.5	3.1	49.7	11.7	9.0
Sullivan	743,800	666,100	553,100	522,000	24.5	0.2	55.0	11.4	8.9
Susquehanna	4,786,800	4,324,600	3,780,300	3,739,000	13.6	0.9	73.1	10.0	2.4
Tioga	4,347,800	3,949,400	3,590,900	3,215,500	17.4	2.2	68.2	9.0	3.2
Union	1,654,400	1,525,600	1,247,100	1,083,500	30.4	1.5	50.2	13.8	4.1
Venango	1,471,600	1,306,600	1,092,100	1,064,200	16.2	9.5	53.4	14.6	6.3
Warren	1,911,500	1,688,900	1,604,400	1,547,500	11.3	3.5	66.3	14.5	4.4
Washington	4,808,300	4,219,400	3,786,800	3,331,800	8.0	4.8	59.9	11.6	15.7
Wayne	4,336,000	3,879,000	3,310,300	3,304,200	15.0	0.9	63.9	18.5	1.7
Westmoreland	4,452,400	3,924,600	3,520,600	3,303,900	13.7	8.3	55.5	16.5	6.0
Wyoming	1,822,600	1,654,600	1,440,300	1,445,700	20.4	3.6	59.9	13.9	2.2
York	11,100,800	9,798,900	8,264,600	6,955,200	26.0	7.7	32.8	27.7	5.8

*Cash income is defined as the value of quantities actually sold off the farm where produced and must not be confused with farm value which [illegible]luation of the total outturn of a given commodity irrespective of whether sold or used in one way or another on the farm. AAA cash [illegible]nts amounted to $828,000 in 1933 and $2,034,000 in 1934. The 1935 forecast is based upon the price level prevailing to September 15. [illegible] in prices for important cash products during the last quarter of the year will obviously affect this forecast.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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EGG LAYING CONTEST HAS 12 P.C. GAIN IN ENTRIES

The fifth Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest opened here October 1, with a gain of twelve per cent in number of entries, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture. The total number of pens in the new contest is 85 compared with 76 in the competition recently closed. States other than Pennsylvania represented in the 1935-1936 contest are: Alabama, California, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Washington and West Virginia.

The fourth contest closed September 22 with many excellent records, according to the final report on the competition. While the trap-nesting of full pens stopped at the end of the fifty-first week, as in all standard contests, the records of the sixty leading individual hens were continued to complete the full year. Forty-seven of these birds made records of either 300 eggs or 300 points, or both.

A Single Comb White Leghorn hen entered by J. A. Hanson of Oregon, led the contest laying 324 eggs, totalling 344.45 points, in 365 days. This total came within one point of equalling the highest previous record in the Pennsylvania contest.

Twenty Leading Birds—365 Days

The twenty leading birds, all Single Comb White Leghorns, in the 365 days of trap-nesting, with the name of owner and the record made, are reported as follows: J. A. Hanson, Oregon, 344.45 points, 324 eggs; J. A. Hanson, 341.20 points, 315 eggs; Guy A. Leader, Pennsylvania, 334.05 points, 300 eggs; Z. D. Horn, Pennsylvania, 333.55 points, 321 eggs; Co-op. B. & H. Co. and Carey Farms, Ohio, 328.35 points, 313 eggs; Guy A. Leader, 323.50 points, 312 eggs; J. A. Hanson, 321.60 points, 307 eggs; Brownstown Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 321.30 points, 293 eggs; Rinker Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 321.25 points, 304 eggs; Co-op. B. & H. Co. and Carey Farms, 319.05 points, 307 eggs; Millbrook Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 318.45 points, 316 eggs; Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns, New York, 317.35 points, 299 eggs; Jos. H. Suppan, Pennsylvania, 317.05 points, 302 eggs; Rinker Poultry Farm, 316.15 points, 289 eggs; Z. D. Horn, 315.95 points, 287 eggs; James Dryden, California, 315.80 points, 298 eggs; L. C. Beall, Washington, 315.75 points, 304 eggs; J. A. Hanson, 315.65 points, 312 eggs; W. A. Seidel, Texas, 315.50 points, 304 eggs; Guy A. Leader, 315.35 points, 317 eggs.

Ten Winning Pens—357 Days

The owners of the ten winning pens with the record of each pen for the fifty-one week period, all of which were Single Comb White Leghorns, are reported as follows: J. A. Hanson, Oregon, 3057.35 points, 2907 eggs; Co-op B. & H. Co. and Carey Farms, Ohio, 2849.90 points, 2905 eggs; Millbrook Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 2848.35 points, 2788 eggs; Rinker Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 2805.45 points, 2765 eggs; Z. D. Horn, Pennsylvania, 2767.85 points, 2624 eggs; L. C. Beall, Washington, 2761.35 points, 2694 eggs; The Vandermast Farm, Maryland, 2684.75 points, 2613 eggs; Northland Farm, Michigan, 2664.95 points, 2608 eggs; Brownstown Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 2662.20 points, 2490 eggs; Jos. H. Suppan, Pennsylvania, 2660.95 points, 2597 eggs.

Winning Pens Each Breed—357 Days

Single Comb White Leghorn, J. A. Hanson, Oregon, 3057.35 points, 2907 eggs; New Hampshire Red, Nedlar Farm, New Hampshire, 2371.80 points, 2322 eggs; Rhode Island Reds, L. J. Bender, Pennsylvania, 2363.40 points, 2233 eggs; White Plymouth Rocks, Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co., Ohio, 2336.80 points, 2260 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Brenner's Hatchery, Pennsylvania, 2315.25 points, 2407 eggs; Anconas, Eriksen's Ancona Yards, New York, 2057.75 points, 1973 eggs; Barred Crossbred, P. T. Kistler, Pennsylvania, 2041.55 points, 2031 eggs; White Minorcas, David Mitchell, Ohio, 1815.10 points, 1754 eggs; Jersey White Giants, White Giant Farms, Missouri, 1277.35 points, 1285 eggs.

Winning Hens Each Breed—357 Days

Single Comb White Leghorns, J. A. Hanson, Oregon, 337.85 points, 317 eggs; Barred Crossbred, P. T. Kistler, Pennsylvania, 308.55 points, 295 eggs; Rhode Island Red, E. B. Parmenter, 305.20 points, 282 eggs; New Hampshire Reds, Sunnyridge Poultry Farm, Pennsylvania, 301.75 points, 276 eggs; Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mark N. Witmer, Pennsylvania, 294.15 points, 279 eggs; White Plymouth Rocks, Co-op. Breed. & Hatch. Co., Ohio, 269.05 points, 257 eggs; Anconas, Eriksen's Ancona Yards, New York, 250.45 points 235 eggs; White Minorcas, David Mitchell, Ohio, 243.45 points, 247 eggs; Jersey White Giants, White Giant Farms, Missouri, 197.45 points 187 eggs.

Dairymen Recover $1017 Lost Through Falsified Records

Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French announced today that the Highland Dairy at Chester, Pennsylvania, has been prosecuted and fined $100 and costs for falsifying butterfat records and thereby defrauding farmers who delivered milk to the plant.

The prosecution was ordered after a dairy inspector of the Department had completed a thorough check on the methods of testing milk and of recording tests followed in the plant.

It was found that the dairy operator had "short-changed" farmers a total of $1017.15 by recording a lower amount of butterfat than that actually shown by the Babcock test. The investigation by the Department covered an entire year and during that period, thirty-seven dairymen had shipped milk to the plant. Complete restitutions were made to all dairymen, the amount ranging from $1.43 to $108.14 each.

Secretary French explains that a campaign is now in progress throughout the state whereby it is hoped that falsified records and tests will soon be made a thing of the past in Pennsylvania.

40 Food Dealers Are Prosecuted

Forty food dealers in Pennsylvania were ordered prosecuted during September for violating pure food laws, according to the monthly report of the State bureau of foods and chemistry.

Among the products found being sold in violation of State laws were the following: rancid butter, adulterated catsup, artificially colored cottage cheese, decomposed meat, bakery products with wrappers not marked, butter with excessive moisture, lard compound sold for lard, stale eggs for fresh eggs, milk below standard in food solids and butterfat, ice cream low in food solids and weight, and meat adulterated with cereal flour.

The prosecutions were ordered in the following counties: Allegheny, Berks, Butler, Chester, Crawford, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Philadelphia, Montgomery and Washington.

20,000 Copies of Show List Ordered

Anticipating a record demand for the premium list of the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show next January, the Show management has ordered 20,000 printed copies of the 100-page publication.

This premium booklet carried the details on 7000 cash awards in the twenty-five departments of the Show. The premiums total $37,000 in addition to many special prizes.

After November 1, it will be possible to secure this booklet from the agricultural extension association offices in each county, from the teachers of vocational agriculture throughout the State, or by addressing a request to Howard G. Eisaman, director, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

Farm Price Index Increases Three Points

The index of prices paid farmers for important products increased three points between August 15 and September 15, reaching the highest September level since 1930, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The index is four points higher than a year ago, and 11 points higher than in 1933.

The price of livestock and poultry products made a substantial gain during the month with hogs, veal calves, lambs and eggs making the best showing. Prices of grain, fruits and vegetables declined slightly.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased declined one point to 128 which is two points higher than a year ago.

The September 15 average prices with August and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Sept. 1910-'14	Aug. 1935	Sept. 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.94	$.74	$.75
Corn per bu.	.80	.82	.80
Oats per bu.	.46	.42	.38
Barley per bu.	.70	.54	.53
Rye per bu.	.77	.56	.54
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.58	.57
Potatoes per bu.	.77	.55	.50
Hay per ton	15.41	10.10	9.70
Apples per bu.	.60	.75	.75
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.34	10.50	10.90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.42	7.20	7.30
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.28	8.50	9.10
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.84	3.45	3.90
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.48	6.80	7.40
Milk cows per head	53.66	62.00	63.00
Horses per head	173.60	136.00	136.00
Mules per head	....	142.00	136.00
Chickens per lb.	.138	.164	.175
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.65	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.30	.26	.27
Butterfat per lb.	....	.25	.26
Eggs per doz.	.254	.276	.317
Wool per lb.	.22	.26	.26
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
United States	100	106	107
Grain	100	96	97
Fruits and vegetables	100	87	82
Meat animals	100	129	131
Dairy products	100	98	102
Chickens and eggs	100	111	126
Unclassified	100	102	96
Pennsylvania	100	101	104
Grain	100	86	85
Fruits and vegetables	100	78	73
Meat animals	100	118	122
Dairy products	100	108	108
Chickens and eggs	100	111	125
Unclassified	100	65	63
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	129	128
FARMERS' PURCHASING POWER			
United States	100	82	84
Pennsylvania	100	78	81

Governor Inspects Contest

Governor Earle recently made an inspection of the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest, where 1105 hens from eighteen states started on October 1 the new, annual competition in egg production. The Governor manifested great interest in the poultry and correctly identified each breed as he passed by the pens.

"This operation gives every appearance of being managed very efficiently," he said after completing his inspection of the laying houses, office and equipment.

The Governor was accompanied by Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French, and E. J. Lawless, Jr., who is in charge of the poultry marketing division of the Department of Agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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New High Record Set in Licensing of Dogs

There are more licensed dogs in Pennsylvania today than ever before in the history of the State, according to Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French.

Latest reports from county treasurers show 537,751 individual dog licenses issued. This is 24,687 more than during the corresponding period a year ago, and 2,927 more than for all of 1934—the highest previous record.

Thorough and rigid enforcement of the law by the State dog law enforcement agents, the cooperation of dog owners, and the efforts of local police and the improved economic conditions are given as reasons for the increase in licensed dogs this year.

Counties in which more dogs are now licensed than during all of 1934 with number licensed in each, include: Allegheny, 37,083; Armstrong, 8,812; Beaver, 9,340; Bedford, 6,622; Berks, 17,495; Blair, 11,871; Butler, 8,811; Cambria, 17,184; Centre, 5,145; Chester, 13,439; Clarion, 4,681; Clearfield, 8,022; Clinton, 3,140; Crawford, 8,239; Delaware, 15,202; Fayette, 16,228; Fulton, 2,060; Greene, 5,483; Huntingdon, 5,354; Indiana, 8,618; Juniata, 2,009; Lancaster, 18,948; Luzerne, 21,988; Lycoming, 8,157; McKean, 4,442; Mifflin, 3,851; Potter, 2,268; Somerset, 9,929; Venango, 7,304; Washington, 18,717; Westmoreland, 23,864.

The number of dogs licensed in the other counties are: Adams, 3,908; Bradford, 5,882; Bucks, 7,719; Cameron, 529; Carbon, 4,420; Columbia, 4,900; Cumberland, 6,619; Dauphin, 11,233; Elk, 2,722; Erie, 10,855; Forest, 843; Franklin, 6,463; Jefferson, 5,496; Lackawanna, 10,375; Lawrence, 6,083; Lebanon, 5,735; Lehigh, 8,624; Mercer, 8,709; Monroe, 3,221; Montgomery, 15,290, Montour, 1,486; Northampton, 10,848; Northumberland, 7,174; Perry, 3,657; Pike, 1,308; Schuylkill, 11,497; Snyder, 1,810; Sullivan, 1,042; Susquehanna, 4,670; Tioga, 4,109; Union, 1,508; Warren, 3,867; Wayne, 4,081; Wyoming, 2,269; York, 14,493.

Seven hundred and sixteen kennels have been licensed so far this year; twenty-seven more than during all of 1934.

The number of uncontrolled dogs killed by local police officials is reported as 17,451 which is 2,948 more than the corresponding months a year ago.

In spite of the record number of licensed dogs, Secretary French has given orders that the rigid enforcement of the law must continue because there are still many unlicensed and uncontrolled dogs roaming the streets and fields of the State.

One of the very encouraging facts as shown by the dog law report, he states, is the reduced number of prosecutions for violating the law this year. The number of prosecutions ordered to October 1, was 1,706, which compares with 3,221 to the corresponding date a year ago.

Warns Farmers About Unscrupulous Dealers

Rackets in the sale of farm produce have been used by unscrupulous, in-and-out, commission agents for a generation to victimize inexperienced producers and shippers, states Robert E. Atkinson, director, Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets, in a pre-holiday warning to farmers who expect to ship poultry or other products to distant markets.

One scheme is to open up shop in the large eastern cities during the early winter months and specialize in the marketing of turkeys, Mr. Atkinson explains. Literature is mailed all over the United States forecasting a holiday price higher than current values and invariably greater than the actual market price at time of sale. After the beginning of the New Year, these firms suspend business and close their doors leaving many of their accounts unsettled. Unfortunately, farmers who consign products only a few times a year are the ones most likely to be careless about the reliability of commission men to whom consignments are made, it has been found. As a result, unscrupulous agencies in the commission trade make a special effort to secure the patronage of such occasional shippers.

"There are too many honest commission men willing to handle the farmers' shipments, to warrant taking any chances with others," Mr. Atkinson states.

Farmers who are not experienced in dealing with commission men and are confronted with the problem of knowing what commission agency to select, are urged to seek the advice of the bureau of markets at Harrisburg which will supply a list of commission agents who are financially responsible and have a reputation for reliability.

One of Best Crop Years in a Decade Drawing to Close

One of the best crop years in the last decade is now drawing to a close in Pennsylvania.

The October summary of agricultural conditions recently issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service shows all important crops, excepting tobacco, to be near to or above the five-year average.

Good growing conditions continued through September and most crops escaped damage from the first killing frost of Fall. In addition to high yields, most products being harvested this fall are of better-than-average quality, the reports indicate.

The estimates for October 1 or the latest preliminary estimates and the five-year average are shown in the following table:

Crop	Latest forecast 1935	5-year average 1929-1933
Corn .....bus.	54,560,000	46,287,000
Winter wheat ..bus.	18,648,000	17,426,000
Oats .....bus.	25,752,000	25,900,000
Barley .....bus.	1,678,000	1,438,000
Rye .....bus.	1,575,000	1,726,000
Buckwheat ....bus.	2,820,000	2,513,000
Potatoes .....bus.	23,250,000	21,696,000
Tobacco .....lbs.	23,973,000	42,557,000
Tame hay .....tons	3,317,000	3,016,000
Apples (total) ..bus.	10,912,000	9,351,000
Peaches .....bus.	1,675,000	1,547,000
Pears .....bus.	370,000	374,000
Grapes .....tons	25,740	23,093

Poisonous Plants

Dr. E. M. Gress, State botanist, examined several pastures for poisonous plants during the Fall months. In one pasture where the farmer had lost three head of cattle, the trouble was traced to water hemlock which was found in a swampy section of the farm.

Soil removed from mushroom houses in Southeastern Pennsylvania is shipped to many parts of the United States for use on golf courses, according to records in the State Department of Agriculture.

Make Plans to Aid Farmers

Plans for aiding debt-distressed farmers in a solution of their financial difficulties were made recently at the initial meeting of the State Farm Debt Conciliation Committee appointed by Governor Earle to coordinate debt adjustment work in all counties of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was held in the office of the chairman, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, and the entire committee was present. The members in addition to Secretary French, included Dr. G. Willis Hartman, Harrisburg, Dauphin County; Meade Douglas, Cherry Tree, Indiana County; Samuel Boyle, Jr., Lansford, Carbon County; W. A. Bryer, Sharon, Mercer County; Will Leber, Ephrata, Lancaster County, and H. M. Pate, Chadds Ford Junction, Chester County.

The objectives of the debt conciliation work were outlined by Major S. M. Wass, chief of region No. 1 of the Federal Farm Debt Adjustment Division. He explained that County Debt Conciliation Committees are now functioning throughout Pennsylvania and that farmers who are in financial difficulties should confer with their respective local committees for suggestions on possible ways to rearrange their assets and liabilities. The plan is that a careful review be made of cases where farmers are hopelessly involved in debt to see if creditors will consent to a "scale-down" of these debts and possible refinancing through Federal credit agencies. The object is to restore the farmer to a solvent basis and thereby make possible payment on a portion of the debt rather than to have the creditors suffer a total loss and the farmer to face financial ruin. Farmers who do not know their local advisors are requested to write directly to Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for this information.

W. R. Whitacre, State director of the Rural Re-settlement Administration, Harrisburg, outlined the work of the Committee during the past year in helping farmers on their debt problems. It was explained that 162 cases involving a total debt of $4,494,000 were received and of these, 130 cases involving a debt of $2,904,000, were satisfactorily adjusted.

John F. Joesting, regional specialist in farm debt adjustment, Harrisburg, spoke of recent accomplishments in Maryland. Mr. Joesting will direct the work in Pennsylvania and will be assisted by B. W. Dildine, Benton, Pennsylvania, who will work with the local committees in the Northern and Western portions of the State. Mr. Dildine has been doing debt adjustment work in Pennsylvania for the past year. In the Southeastern counties Miles W. Frye, Ephrata, R. D. No. 3, Pennsylvania, will be district specialist in charge. Mr. Douglas, Dr. Hartman and Mr. Leber were named as the Executive Committee of the State group.

Apiary Inspection

Apiary inspection work as required by the State bee law was completed this year in Susquehanna, Sullivan, Pike, Carbon, Montgomery, Adams, Lehigh and Cumberland Counties, according to a report from the State bureau of plant industry.

Seed Tested

During September, 100 samples of seeds were analyzed and tested in the State Seed Laboratory, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These samples were sent in by seed dealers and farmers who pay a small fee to have the tests made.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 20 | Harrisburg, Pa., October 31, 1935 | No. 44

GAIN IN FARMER'S CASH RECEIPTS MORE THAN IN 30 OTHER STATES

During the first eight months this year, Pennsylvania farmers experienced a greater relative increase in cash receipts from the sale of products than did the farmers in 30 other states, J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today.

These receipts from the sale of principal farm products were estimated at $136,029,000, an increase of $17,239,000 over the corresponding period of 1934, and $34,592,000 more than in the same period of 1932, according to a compilation of the United States bureau of agricultural economics, Mr. French said. The precentage gain was 14.5 in Pennsylvania, 38.0 in Indiana—the State making the best showing, and 9.2 for the entire country.

The relative increase in Pennsylvania during this period was greater than in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and most of the New England States. Secretary French attributes the favorable rank of Pennsylvania agriculture to the increase in farm prices and the wide diversification in the sources of cash farm income.

In discussing the trend in expenditures, Secretary French explained that the United States index of prices paid by farmers for living and production needs, including interest and taxes paid per acre of farm real estate, is four percent higher this year than the first eight months last year. However, when the preliminary index as of September 15 this year is compared with September 15 a year ago, a decrease of one percent is indicated. The recent downward trend in this index is due to lower interest charges payable per acre on farm mortgages, and a decline in feed and fertilizer prices.

"If the lower feed costs continue, it will improve the economic position of milk producers and poultrymen who buy a large proportion of their feed requirements," French added.

Three-Year Trend

When the trend in prices, interest and taxes paid by farmers throughout the United States is analyzed for the period from 1932 to September 1935, it is found that the price index of commodities purchased by farmers increased from 107 to 126 or 17.8 percent. During the same period the index of taxes payable per acre of farm real estate is estimated to have declined 20 percent and the index of interest payable per acre on farm mortgages, 27 percent.

The index of prices received by farmers for products sold has increased 44 percent since 1932 while the index of prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes, increased only 8.4 percent. This means that the farmer is receiving one-third more for his dollar this year than he did in 1932.

Record Number of Nurseries Licensed

The licensing of nurseries has again set a new high record in Pennsylvania, according to the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The final report for the inspection year which closed September 30, shows 845 nurseries containing 12,768 acres of stock licensed. This represents an increase of 49 in number of nurseries and 3697 in acreage compared with the previous year.

When the first nursery inspection law was passed in 1901, there were 121 nurseries containing 2200 acres licensed in the State, according to the records on file in the Department.

Inspectors report that nurserymen have been able to maintain very complete lines of stock and that prices have not been materially increased over last year. It is, therefore, felt that a real opportunity exists for property owners to buy good, well-grown stock at reasonable prices.

An unusually large demand for fruit trees, especially peaches, due to the great loss of orchards in New York and northern Pennsylvania as a result of recent severe winters, is anticipated during the coming year.

State officials remind all nursery stock growers that a license must be secured before stock can be sold from the premises.

Wages Improve as Demand Increases

The average wage paid for hired farm workers in Pennsylvania was the highest on October 1 this year of any corresponding date since 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The average wage rates reported on October 1, were: Per month with board, $22.50; per month without board, $36.00; per day with board, $1.40; and per day without board, $1.85.

The supply of farm labor, according to the reports, was the lowest and the demand the highest this fall since 1929.

Poultry Industry Shows Expansion

A two percent increase in egg production in farm flocks as compared with a year ago was reported by Pennsylvania crop correspondents the first of this month, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service has announced.

The October 1 egg production was four percent above the average for that date for the last 11 years, reports indicate. The number of laying birds per farm flock this year is 1.8 percent more than a year ago.

With a better feed supply for the coming winter and much better egg prices than a year ago, crop reporters indicated that more pullets of this year's hatch are being saved for layers. The number of pullets of the 1935 hatch being saved for layers averaged 83.2 per farm on October 1 as compared with 79.0 per farm a year ago. About 36 percent of these pullets are now of laying age compared with nearly 32 percent last year.

Egg prices increased about 11 percent from August 15 to September 15 and on September 15 the average Pennsylvania farm price of eggs was 19.6 percent above a year ago and the highest reported for any September 15 since 1930. Chicken prices made more than the average seasonal advance during the month and on September 15 were 19.9 percent higher than a year ago, Pennsylvania crop reporters indicated

Egg Auctions Make Good Price Record

The State bureau of markets reports that fancy large eggs recently sold at Pennsylvania egg auctions for an average premium of four cents a dozen over the same grade of nearby eggs sold on the New York market, and five cents per dozen more than for the same grade of Pacific coast eggs sold in New York.

"This indicates the advantage of egg auctions to poultrymen in Pennsylvania communities where there is a large supply of eggs and adequate local markets," the marketing officials state.

The Pennsylvania egg auctions have established a reputation for eggs of a known degree of freshness so that buyers are willing to pay a premium for nearby graded eggs sold by a reliable association.

The official inspection provided by the State bureau of markets at these auctions is a service which makes such marketing possible.

High Standard Set In Egg Production

Seventy-seven percent of the eggs produced at the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest in 1934-1935 competition graded "Fancy (large)" indicating especially good market size and quality, according to the State bureau of markets.

There were 169,950 eggs produced during the contest and the average weight of the eggs was over two ounces each.

Pennsylvania Pumpkins

Among the many excellent crops in Pennsylvania this year are pumpkins. A "tip" from the State market specialists says, "Buy them for that popular fall desert —the spicy, sweet pumpkin pie."

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Excellent Apple Crop Harvested This Year

Fruit growers in Pennsylvania have completed the harvest of a large crop of excellent apples, D. M. James, Federal-State supervisor of fruit and vegetable inspection, indicates in his most recent report.

Many of these apples have been graded, packed and stored for sale during the winter in markets throughout the world. Pennsylvania-grown apples have gained a world-wide reputation for high quality so that buyers from the large cities and from many foreign markets come to Pennsylvania to purchase fruit for their winter trade, the inspection official states.

The Pennsylvania varieties best suited for immediate use are the Delicious, Jonathan, Smokehouse, McIntosh and Grimes Golden.

Purchases made for winter keeping should include Stayman, Black Twig, Baldwin, York Imperial, or Rome Beauty.

Pennsylvania housewives are advised to purchase apples by the bushel or barrel for winter use. Prices are believed to be lower now than they will be later. By keeping in a cool, fairly moist and well-ventilated storage place, such as a cold cellar, apples purchased now should keep quite well for several months. For those who have no other storage facilities, a small barrel or keg with proper drainage in bottom, can be sunk into the ground, filled with apples, and covered with the barrel head and straw. This has been found a very satisfactory winter storage.

The fruit inspectors report that most of the Pennsylvania crop of commercial apples is packed in accordance with the official State and Federal grades which means that housewives are advised to specify U. S. No. 1 grade to insure getting fruit of high quality.

Recommends Cheese As Economical Food

Cheese is more important to the consumer this year than ever before because it represents high food value at a low cost, Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French explains in a statement reminding the millions of Pennsylvania consumers of the economy in the greater use of dairy products.

Cheese is described as an excellent source of protein like meat and eggs for building body tissue, of certain vitamins for the general good of the body, and of calcium and other minerals vital to good, straight bones and strong teeth.

There are eighteen basic varieties of cheese and these are sold under at least 400 different names. Europe leads in the variety and production of cheese but many types are made in the United States and a few are of American origin.

Pennsylvania is one of the leading cheese consuming States but the average amount eaten per capita is probably not more than one-fourth that of the Swiss or one-half that of the Germans or English.

It is expected that food retailers throughout Pennsylvania will take a prominent part in the observation of National Cheese Week from November 10th to 16th.

Dairy Outlook More Favorable

Total milk production on October 1st this year in the United States was somewhat less than the unusually high production a year ago, according to the Federal-State monthly dairy report. Milk production per cow was three per cent higher than last year but the number of cows milked has decreased four per cent. The outlook for the entire country during the remainder of the year, is for an additional seasonal rise in prices of dairy products.

The prospects for the commercial dairyman is more favorable than a year ago, the report indicates. Butterfat prices are, however, unusually low in relation to hogs, veal calves and beef cattle, and as a result it is observed that there is a tendency to emphasize other types of livestock raising in place of dairy cattle in some sections where dairying has been followed in the past.

During the last six months, milk receipts at Boston, New York and Philadelphia combined have averaged about 90 per cent as large as in the same months of 1930 and 1931, records reveal. In July and August, however, milk receipts were somewhat larger than in the same months of the preceding year.

The decline in milk consumption in these eastern markets is believed to be about over. With increases in city employment and business recovery, the outlook is for increased city consumption of milk and cream.

Farmers Market Most Wheat During July

Pennsylvania farmers market most of their wheat and barley during July, most of their rye during August, and most of their oats during September, according to estimates of the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The monthly marketings of wheat by Pennsylvania farmers are estimated in percentages of total marketing as follows: 1934—July, 23 per cent; August, 18; September, 12; October, 7; November, 7; December, 6; 1935—January, 4 per cent; February, 5; March, 5; April, 4; May, 5; June, 4.

The monthly marketings of rye by farmers in this State are estimated in percentages of total marketing as follows: 1934—July, 18 per cent; August, 23; September, 9; October, 12; November, 7; December, 5; 1935—January, 3 per cent; February, 5; March, 5; April, 3; May, 6; June, 4.

The monthly marketings of barley are estimated in percentages of total marketing as follows: 1934—July, 21 per cent; August, 19; September, 13; October, 5; November, 5; December, 9; 1935—January, 2 per cent; February, 4; March, 10; April, 4; May, 2; June, 6.

The monthly marketings of oats are estimated in percentages of total marketing as follows: 1934—July, 6 per cent; August, 14; September, 15; October, 9; November, 11; December, 9; 1935—January, 7 per cent; February, 7; March, 7; April, 5; May, 6; June, 4.

Fewer Bovine TB Reactors Found

The State bureau of animal industry reports the tuberculin testing of 50,493 cattle in Pennsylvania during September, of which only 432, or less than one per cent reacted. The Commonwealth is thus rapidly nearing its goal of a bovine tuberculosis-free State, officials declare.

Egg Laying Contest Takes High Rank

The fourth Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest which closed in September had the highest number of competing birds of any Standard Contest in the United States, ranked second in average number of eggs laid per bird, and stood third in average points scored per bird, according to reports tabulated by the contest officials in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Farm Prices Reach Highest October Level Since 1930

Prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important products made additional gains between September 15 and October 15, and reached the highest level for October since 1930, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Wheat gained 13 cents a bushel during the month; veal calves were 40 cents a hundred pounds higher, and eggs increased 3.5 cents a dozen. Other products to make gains included oats, barley, rye, sheep, lambs, milk cows, and turkeys. Lower prices were recorded during the month for buckwheat, apples, hay, beef cattle, horses, and mules.

Pennsylvania farm products which are now selling above the October 1910-1914 average price include: corn, apples, hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, lambs, milk cows, chickens, turkeys, milk, eggs, and wool.

When compared with October 1932, prices on October 15 this year had gained as follows: Wheat 57 percent, corn 90 percent, oats 44 percent, barley 44 percent, rye 32 percent, buckwheat 30 percent, potatoes 11 percent, apples 18 percent, hogs 132 percent, beef cattle 55 percent, veal calves 67 percent, sheep 95 percent, lambs 65 percent, milk cows 36 percent, horses 47 percent, chickens 27 percent, butter 23 percent, eggs 21 percent, wool 86 percent, milk (wholesale) 37 percent; and all Pennsylvania farm products sold, 47 percent.

When the indexes of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased in the United States in September 1932 are compared with September 1935, the following increases have taken place: Fertilizer 3 percent, seed 3 percent, feed 52 percent, food 32 percent, clothing 13 percent, farm machinery 6 percent, and all commodities purchased 18 percent; all commodities purchased plus interest and taxes paid per acre of farm real estate, 8.4 percent.

A comparison of prices received with prices paid by farmers shows that the farmer is now receiving the most for his dollar of any time in the last four years.

The October 15 average prices with September and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Oct. 1910-'14	Sept. 1935	Oct. 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.75	$.88
Corn per bu.	.75	.80	.80
Oats per bu.	.46	.38	.39
Barley per bu.	.68	.53	.56
Rye	.77	.54	.58
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.57	.52
Potatoes per bu.	.69	.50	.50
Hay per ton	15.51	9.70	9.30
Apples per bu.	.59	.75	.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.	8.46	10.90	10.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.28	7.30	7.20
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.38	9.10	9.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.88	3.90	4.10
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.10	7.40	7.50
Milk cows per head	54.22	63.00	64.00
Horses per head	169.00	136.00	135.00
Mules per head	------	136.00	134.00
Chickens per lb.	.134	.175	.175
Turkeys per lb.	.176	.21	.23
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.74	1.85	1.85
Butter per lb.	.31	.27	.27
Butterfat per lb.	------	.26	.26
Eggs per doz.	.292	.317	.352
Wool per lb.	.21	.26	.26
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	107	109
Grain	100	97	101
Fruits and vegetables	100	82	82
Meat animals	100	131	125
Dairy products	100	102	104
Chickens and eggs	100	126	132
Unclassified	100	96	103
PENNSYLVANIA	100	104	106
Grain	100	85	92
Fruits and vegetables	100	73	70
Meat animals	100	122	122
Dairy products	100	108	108
Chickens and eggs	100	125	136
Unclassified	100	63	60
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
United States	100	85	87
Pennsylvania	100	83	84

Bark Beetles May Spread Elm Disease

Although the Dutch elm disease has not yet been discovered in Pennsylvania, two of the insects suspected of being a factor in its spread have been found in this State, according to R. M. Baker, head entomologist of the State bureau of plant industry. One of these, the European elm bark beetle, known scientifically as *Scolytus multistriatus* Marsh, was introduced from Europe. The other, also belonging to the bark beetle family, with the scientific name *Hylurgopinus rufipes* Eichh, is a native species.

The European elm bark beetle has been recorded by State and Federal entomologists as attacking elms in various parts of the State including Hershey, Sunbury, Bangor, Bainbridge, Chalfont, Center Square, West Chester, Reading, Stoverdale, Valley Forge, Exton, Buckingham, Lewistown, Cleona, Palmyra, Kingston, Forty Fort, Stroudsburg and Hummelstown. It is in and adjacent to these localities where a close search of elm trees will reveal which trees are infested and where proper steps should be taken to reduce the beetle population.

The native species occurs generally throughout the State, according to records in the State Collection and those furnished by the United States Bureau of Entomology.

These two beetles, the European elm bark beetle and the native elm bark beetle, have one common characteristic, in that they attack only weak and partly dying trees. It is suggested that one of the methods of control is the cutting and burning of all diseased and dying trees or portions of trees. After all, a tree in the above condition is no asset to any landscape. This operation of cutting and burning will remove one of the factors in the spread of the Dutch elm disease.

The European elm bark beetle seems to have a very close association with the Dutch elm disease. In localities where only a little disease was found, there were no beetles present which may indicate that the beetle has a direct connection with the spread of the disease. This was the case at Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio. In areas where the disease is more abundant, the beetles are found in large numbers.

The young beetles hatch and reach maturity in fifty to sixty days. After the beetles emerge from the dead or dying trees, they go to the crotches of healthy twigs for feeding, chew through to the healthy sapwood and thus infect the healthy twig if the Dutch elm disease happened to be present in the breeding tree. The spores of the disease may be carried either externally or internally by the beetles.

After feeding, the beetle will return to a tree that has been weakened by disease, injured mechanically or by drought, one that has fallen, or even wood piles if the wood has been cut within a year. This makes the removal and burning of all weak and diseased trees a practical control measure.

The State entomologist urges all land owners, civic organizations and garden clubs to cooperate in the control of these beetles and thereby lessen the danger of having the dreaded Dutch elm disease introduced in Pennsylvania communities.

More Interest Shown In Horse Breeding

The number of stallions licensed in Pennsylvania is now the highest since 1922, according to the records in the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture.

Up to November 1 this year, 366 stallions and jacks had been licensed in accordance with a State law. This number compares with 349 in 1934, 205 in 1929—the low point, and 408 in 1922.

Interest in the breeding of good horses is on the increase in Pennsylvania the State animal industry officials explain. A scarcity of good horses and a gain of about 40 percent in the average farm price of horses in the State since January 1933, have helped to stimulate the horse business.

Crawford, York and Franklin Counties have the most licensed stallions.

The number of licenses issued by counties to November 1 is reported as follows:

Adams 6, Allegheny 5, Armstrong 11, Beaver 6, Bedford 12, Berks 4, Blair 3, Bradford 11, Bucks 4, Butler 12, Cambria 2, Centre 4, Chester 13.

Clarion 11, Clearfield 4, Clinton 5, Columbia 3, Crawford 23, Cumberland 5, Dauphin 3, Delaware 3, Erie 4, Fayette 11, Franklin 21, Fulton 4.

Greene 6, Huntingdon 2, Indiana 14, Jefferson 9, Juniata 1, Lackawanna 2, Lancaster 9, Lawrence 13, Lebanon 2, Luzerne 4, Lycoming 3, McKean 1, Mercer 12.

Mifflin 4, Monroe 2, Montgomery 3, Northampton 3, Northumberland 2, Perry 3, Potter 2, Snyder 1, Somerset 10, Sullivan 6, Susquehanna 6, Tioga 3.

Venango 4, Warren 3, Washington 6, Wayne 3, Westmoreland 14, Wyoming 1, York 22.

Advises Caution In Poultry Business

"The greatest danger in the poultry industry today with prices relatively high is that a sound, healthy growth will be sacrificed for temporary gains. The next five years, not the next five months, should be uppermost in the mind of every flock owner as he plans for the future. He must think in terms of maintaining good health, building individual bird performance, and breed improvement, and not be temporarily side-tracked by a rush to capitalize more fully on present prices"—Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French in address at annual meeting of Lehigh Valley Egg Cooperative Association.

PENNSYLVANIA APPLES

Have you taken advantage of one of the best "bargains" of the year—a bushel or barrel of U. S. No. 1 Pennsylvania-grown apples at a price below the prevailing level of most other foods? This is the best opportunity in several years for thousands of Pennsylvania families to have a delicious, locally-grown fruit available each day to gladden the hearts and aid the health of both young and old.
—State Department of Agriculture.

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Agricultural Outlook is for Better Conditions in 1936

Favorable prospects for agriculture are contained in the annual farm outlook report released recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington. Consumer buying power is increasing due to improved industrial activity, it is stated; some improvement in foreign demand for American products is foreseen.

"The demand for farm products in 1936," says the Bureau, "is likely to be greater than in 1935. Consumer buying power in the United States is likely to be increased in 1936; buying power of consumers in many foreign countries also is likely to increase."

A note of caution to farmers is sounded, however, that "an increase in crop production would tend to check the advance in prices" that might otherwise be expected to result from improved consumer buying power.

The remainder of the bureau's outlook report, which was prepared in consultation with State agricultural specialists and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, discusses in detail in 1936 prospects for more than fifty farm products.

As to wheat, it is stated that average yields on the prospective United States acreage to be harvested in 1936 would produce more wheat than is usually consumed, and leave a surplus for export.

Livestock Outlook Good

The livestock industries, with reduced numbers of animals and plenty of feed, are in the best condition in several years to benefit from increased consumer demand, it is indicated. Production of meat animals has passed the low point and an increase, especially of hogs, is expected. The total market supply of meat in 1936, however, is expected to be little if any larger than this year, since sometime is required for the more abundant feed supply and increased livestock numbers to result in larger market supplies of meat.

The dairy industry, with the number of cows down to normal, also has an improved outlook. Because of more abundant feed, milk production is expected to increase even though no increase in number of cows is in immediate prospect. Milk consumption will increase with better consumer buying power, it is stated.

The bureau foresees relatively short supplies and high prices of poultry the remainder of 1935 and the first half of 1936. The expected increase in egg supplies during this period, it is stated, will probably be only partially offset by improved demand.

Some reduction in potato production next year below the large supplies this year and improvement in prices to producers are anticipated. "With the potato control program, however, this reduction is expected to be materially less than would normally occur without the program, as a result of the low prices this year," the economists state.

Fruit production in the United States is expected to expand as new acreage comes into bearing and young trees now in orchards become more productive. Expansion in production of fresh vegetables also is looked for, but a reduction in the output of truck crops for canning is expected.

Farm Costs to be Less

The report states that averages of prices of commodities and services used in agricultural production probably will be a little less than this year, chiefly on account of reduced prices of feed, seed, and fertilizer.

Further improvement in the farm credit situation is expected with increased volume of credit available to farmers from private and public agencies.

In the statement on the outlook for farm family living, the report says cash income available to farm families after meeting production expenses probably will be higher in 1935 than in any year since 1929, although not all sections of the country are sharing equally in the increased income. Largest gains are in the North Central States, and moderate increases in other regions.

The outlook for 1936 income, it is stated, is for a continuance of the present upward trend.

Milk Company Fined For Inaccurate Tests

Pennsylvania Milk Products Corporation, Harrisburg, has been fined $100 for making payment to milk producers on the basis of inaccurate butterfat tests according to R. E. Atkinson, director of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Mr. Atkinson explains that some of the tests were high while others were low which indicated careless or negligent methods.

107 Food Dealers Are Prosecuted

The highest number of prosecutions for violating State pure food laws were ordered during October of any month since August 1934, according to the monthly report of the bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. One hundred and seven violations or twice as many as the average for the preceding months this year, were reported.

More than one-third of all the prosecutions were for selling butter containing moisture in excess of the maximum limit set by the State butter law. These violations resulted from a check on butter sales in Allegheny, Fayette, Montgomery and Philadelphia Counties.

Forty-one prosecutions involved violations of the General Food Law. Among the products concerned were: catsup, dill pickels, egg noodles, ground meat, orangeade, salt cod fish, maple syrup, mayonnaise, bacon, and ham. Seven violations of the bakery law were detected in Allegheny, Beaver and Montgomery Counties. Four cases were prosecuted where ice cream was being sold short of the legal weight.

The 107 prosecutions represented food law violations in fifteen counties.

Announce Dates When Show Entries Close

The final dates for entering livestock, poultry and farm products in nineteen departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show scheduled for Harrisburg next January 20-24, have been announced by Howard G. Elsaman, Show Director.

Entries of livestock including horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle and dairy cattle, close December 5. This is earlier than in other Departments because of compiling and printing an official entry list.

Poultry entries including baby chicks, close December 14. Egg and dressed turkey entries, however, remain open until 6 p. m., January 16.

Corn, small grain and potatoes must be entered by 10 a. m., Saturday, January 18; apples 10 a. m., January 20; vegetables, 8 a. m., January 20; apiary products 1 p. m., January 18; clothing and foods, 6 p. m., January 18.

No definite date is set for the final entry of milk, but samples must be produced and prepared on Thursday morning, January 16, and must arrive at the Farm Show Building by 9 a. m., January 18. Tobacco, wool, edible nuts and maple products, likewise, have no final entry date set, but all exhibits must be on hand when the Show opens at 8 a. m., January 20.

During the past two weeks more than 15,000 premium lists have been mailed to interested parties in all counties of the Commonwealth.

Good Crop Season Closes in State

The crop season in Pennsylvania was brought to a close during October under favorable weather conditions, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Estimates of acre yields of all important crops are above the five-year average and total production will, in most cases, equal or exceed the average crop of the 1929-1933 period.

Changes in crop estimates from October 1 to November 1 included slight increases in corn and apples totals, with slight decreases in the buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, and grape figures.

"The month of October was, as a whole, ideal for the harvesting of crops and favorable weather enabled the farmers to complete the planting of winter grains," the crop reporters state.

545,705 Dogs Now Licensed in State

The latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, shows 545,705 dogs licensed in the Commonwealth. This number is 25,590 more than for the corresponding period in 1934. There are 725 kennels licensed which is 42 more than a year ago.

Over 18,800 uncontrolled dogs were killed by police officials during the first ten months this year and 1,896 dog owners have been ordered prosecuted.

The number of damage claims is approximately the same as last year.

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Most Complete Show on Record Now Being Planned at Harrisburg

Detailed plans are being rapidly completed for the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show which will open in Harrisburg, Monday morning, January 20 and continuing each day from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. until 6 p. m. Friday, January 24, Howard G. Eisaman, Show Director, reports. The best and most complete farm exhibition yet staged in the mammouth exhibition building, is indicated by the progress of arrangements made to date.

The commercial space which is rented each year to manufacturers and dealers for exhibiting farm implements, equipment and supplies has been completely sold out. Limited space has made it necessary to refuse admittance to many commercial exhibitors who desire space.

Entries in the livestock departments including dairy and beef cattle, horses, swine and sheep, have been coming in at a rapid rate and it is anticipated that when the entries close December 1, all of these departments will be filled and some of them will have more entries than can be accommodated.

State Poultry Show

The entries in the poultry show do not close until December 14, but requests for entry blanks have been received from hundreds of prospective exhibitors in all parts of the State. In addition to chickens, this department includes turkeys, ducks and geese. The State Poultry Show is recognized as one of the largest exhibits of its kind in the United States and thus attracts nation-wide attention. Other poultry features this year include the egg show, the dressed turkey display and the baby chick exhibit.

It is expected that the favorable summer and fall weather in practically all sections of the State this year will result in record exhibits of corn, small grains, potatoes, tobacco, apples and vegetables. Other extensive displays will include milk, canned and baked foods and clothing, maple and apiary products and wool. Additional room has been requested in many of these departments and wherever possible more than the usual amount of space is being reserved for these competitive displays.

Thousands of premium lists for the Show have been distributed to prospective exhibitors throughout Pennsylvania and additional copies are being mailed out at the rate of several hundred daily.

Preliminary programs covering the annual conventions of thirty farm organizations have been compiled and are now being printed. Among the associations that have arranged meetings in the Show Building or in other Harrisburg convention halls during the week, are: The swine and dairy breed associations, the Stallion Owners of Pennsylvania, Beekeepers' Association, Dairy and Milk Inspectors' Association, Dairymen's Association, Allied Dairy Farmers, Society of Farm Women, Former State Board of Agriculture, Horticultural Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association, Potato Growers' Association, Tobacco Growers' Association, Poultrymen's Association, Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, Threshermen and Farmers' Association, Vegetable Growers' Association and Pennsylvania Association of Milk Dealers.

The programs of these meetings are filled with timely topics and discussions covering all phases of agriculture. Increasing the quality of local products and cutting the cost of production through more modern methods are frequent subjects listed for analysis and discussion. Officials from Washington, D. C. will appear at some of these meetings to explain the work of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Special Evening Programs

Special programs are being arranged for the main auditorium starting Monday evening when the popular opening meeting will be held. The State horse-shoe pitching tournament, the rural dramatic and music contest, the 4-H Club exhibits and the vocational school demonstrations will be interesting features again this year.

Visitors at the coming Show will find numerous improvements in the various departments and hundreds of new features, according to Director Eisaman. Some new types of agricultural equipment and supplies will be exhibited for the first time at this Show.

Additional improvements have been made to the Farm Show Building and its surroundings. The ornamental plants set out three years ago have grown rapidly and have made the approach to the ten-acre structure very attractive. More parking space has been provided so that it is now believed that every car can be conveniently accommodated.

Excellent Seed Potatoes

The crop of certified seed potatoes in Pennsylvania this year is one of the finest ever produced in the State, according to K. W. Lauer, pathologist of the Pennsylvania bureau of plant industry. The 1935 production is considerably below the record yield of 1934.

Canning Industry Closes Best Year

Canneries of Pennsylvania have completed one of the finest packs of canned foods ever produced in the Commonwealth, officials of the State bureau of markets report in a summary of the season's work with the cannery industry.

These officials state that thousands of acres of Pennsylvania's most fertile farm lands have been utilized by growers in producing the largest supply of fruits and vegetables ever grown for canneries of the State.

The principal canning crops in Pennsylvania include apples, cherries, grapes for grape juice manufacture, tomatoes, peas, corn, beans, mushrooms and pumpkins, and the quality of the Pennsylvania pack of these crops is considered by canned food buyers to be the best obtainable. Consumers are reminded that where labels such as "Pennsylvania Heavy-pack Apples," "Pennsylvania Mushrooms" and "Pennsylvania Hand-packed Tomatoes" are seen on canned foods, it indicates high quality contents.

Pennsylvania is steadily increasing acreages utilized for canning crops and this seems justified in view of the favor with which the markets regard Pennsylvania canned goods, the officials state.

Receipts From Sale Of Farm Products Gain Over 1934

Cash income from agricultural production in Pennsylvania for the first nine months of 1935, has been estimated at $155,587,000 by the Federal bureau of agricultural economics, according to J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture.

This represents an increase of $17,727,000 or thirteen percent, over the total of $137,860,000 for the corresponding period in 1934. These estimates do not include receipts from the sale of nursery and greenhouse products which represent about eight percent of the cash income from agricultural production in the State.

Pennsylvania is one of 34 States to show an increase in cash receipts from farm production this year over last year.

The January-August payments of AAA cash benefits in Pennsylvania amounted to $1,164,000 compared with $320,000 for the first nine months a year ago.

The estimated cash income from the sale of farm products by months for the January-September period of 1934 and 1935, has been announced by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service as follows:

Month	1934	1935
January	$13,222,000	$15,147,000
February	12,254,000	14,534,000
March	13,602,000	15,448,000
April	13,972,000	16,951,000
May	15,930,000	19,612,000
June	17,084,000	18,878,000
July	15,884,000	16,955,000
August	16,842,000	18,504,000
September	19,070,000	19,558,000
Total (9 months)	$137,860,000	$155,587,000

Livestock Dealers Must Have License

Dealers and brokers in livestock who handle more than one hundred head of animals in a year, are reminded by a statement from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that a 1936 license must be secured in order to do business after next January 1.

This licensing is in accordance with the law passed at the 1931 session of the General Assembly. The law also provides that applications must be on file by December 1 of each calendar year, thus giving the Department the opportunity to investigate the applicant before the license is issued.

The purpose of the law is to give the State bureau of animal industry additional means of checking transmissible livestock diseases.

Nine hundred and forty-four dealers and brokers were licensed during 1935. This is the highest number ever licensed since the enactment of the law. No license fee is charged.

Pine Trees Destroyed

Entomologists of the State bureau of plant industry recently discovered a planting of Japanese red pine almost completely destroyed by a severe infestation of the pine spittle bug which in the past has shown preference for Scotch pine.

Gipsy Moth Clean-Up

During October, 172 acres in the Gipsy Moth area of northeastern Pennsylvania were cut over and burnt to eradicate possible infestations of the insect.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WEEKLY NEWS BULLETIN

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 20 | Harrisburg, Pa., December 5, 1935 | No. 49

145 Speakers From Eleven States To Address Farm Show Meetings

One hundred and forty-five authorities on agriculture from eleven States and the District of Columbia will address sessions of thirty annual conventions scheduled during the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 20-24, according to the program now being printed. The speakers will come from Connecticut, Missouri, Iowa, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and West Virginia in addition to the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania.

Topics and features of interest to every Pennsylvania farm family are included in the list of Farm Show events which have been assembled in a 24-page booklet, giving the "day-by-day" schedule as well as the details of each convention. This printed program will be available about January 1.

Livestock Featured

Judging in the livestock department will start Monday morning and will continue from 9 a. m., until probably 5 p. m., each day until Friday afternoon when the auction sales of the 4-H Club steers and lambs, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, will be held. In addition to judging, sales of pure bred sows of the Poland China, Duroc Jersey, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Chester White breeds will be held in the Show Building Wednesday afternoon and Thursday afternoon.

The increasing interest in horses in Pennsylvania is reflected in the Farm Show meetings this year. A special meeting for all horsemen has been arranged for Tuesday evening, January 21, and the Stallion Owners of Pennsylvania will hold an organization meeting Tuesday morning.

The Sheep breeders in their meeting Wednesday evening, January 22, will discuss the future of the fine wool industry and the possibilities of cooperative marketing. The State Dairymen's Association will hold its annual banquet Wednesday evening and an all-day meeting Thursday, January 23 with State and Federal Milk Control as important topics of discussion. The Allied Dairy Farmers' Association will meet Thursday afternoon in the Farm Show Building.

The State Beekeepers' Association has scheduled a two-day meeting for January 22 and 23, with talks and discussions emphasizing the production and merchandising of high-quality honey. The Horticultural Association will hold its annual meeting for Monday and Tuesday of Show Week. Fruit washing problems, new developments in sprays and spraying, and soil fertilization are topics which will engage the thought of the fruit growers during their program.

The vegetable growers will convene Tuesday morning for a program continuing until Wednesday afternoon. Use of fertilizers, vegetable diseases and insect control, improvement roadside markets, cooperative marketing and recent developments in new varieties and seed improvement, are subjects featured on this program.

Starting Tuesday afternoon, January 21, the potato growers' meeting will continue until late Wednesday afternoon. An interesting program covering recent developments in potato growing, has been arranged.

Poultry diseases, modern housing of poultry, better marketing, and the National Uniform Breeding Plan will be reviewed during the convention of the State Poultry Association scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday.

Other Programs

Among other organizations which will hold Farm Show conventions, are: Society of Farm Women, State swine breeders' associations, State dairy breed associations, Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Members of the Former State Board of Agriculture, Eastern Turkey Growers' Association, State Association of Markets, Nut Growers' Association, Tobacco Growers, Pennsylvania Milk Dealers' Association, and Threshermen and Farmers' Association. The 4-H Clubs and vocational schools will take a prominent part in the Show again this year.

Most of the conventions will be held in the Farm Show Building. However, at least a dozen luncheons and banquets and a few of the meetings have been scheduled for hotels, churches and other banquet halls.

Howard G. Eisaman, Show director, explains that a full list of events is scheduled for each day of the Show so that Monday has become just as desirable a day to see the Show as any other day of the week.

Secretary French Urges Greater Use Of Pennsylvania Flour

A blend of 50 percent Pennsylvania-wheat flour and 50 percent western spring wheat flour is giving excellent bread-baking results and should be more widely used in this State, declares Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French.

Official tests prove beyond doubt that bread made from this blend is equal, and in many cases superior, to bread made entirely from western milled wheat, Secretary French explains. It is also emphasized that real economy is gained by the use of this flour since the cost is normally less.

"Mills throughout Pennsylvania," he states "are in position to supply this blend of flour and an increasing demand is reported for it from commercial bakers as well as housewives who bake their own bread and pastries."

"Bread or rolls made from this flour have an especially fine flavor and have the added advantage of retaining moisture for a longer period than bread or rolls made from many other types of flour."

As an aid to the Pennsylvania wheat growing and milling industries, information on sources of this flour as well as formulas for using it will be supplied all interested parties by the State Department of Agriculture.

State Opens Drive On Illegal Tanks In Milk Plants

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has opened a drive against faulty receiving tanks in milk plants, R. E. Atkinson, director of the bureau of markets has announced as a result of recent investigations which disclosed that many tanks are so constructed that they prevent taking an accurate sample of milk for the butterfat test and are therefore contrary to the Milk Testing Act as amended at the recent session of the General Assembly.

This law specifies that no weigh tank or container from which milk is taken for composite samples shall have any partition, division or strainer which prevents thorough stirring or mixing.

The State marketing official explains that when a producer sells milk on the basis of butterfat test, the milk, when delivered to a plant is poured into a receiving tank where it is weighed and a sample taken for test.

The dairy staff of the Department reports many illegal milk tanks being used in some sections of Pennsylvania. Most of these illegal tanks contain strainers so arranged as to interfere with the thorough mixing of the milk in the tank. The failure of the milk to mix properly is usually due to the strainer being set too low in the tank. Careful investigation of the position of strainers in milk tanks have shown that the only type found so far which will not interfere with the proper mixing of milk is one placed above the level of the milk when the tank is full.

The dairy inspectors have found milk plant operators very willing to make immediate changes in all cases where tanks are contrary to law so that up to this time no prosecutions have been necessary. A copy of the Milk Testing Act will be sent by the bureau to any one making a request for it.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO NOVEMBER 1ST *

	State	Rank	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	1	266.05	278
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	260.60	279
A. M. Wolgemouth	Pennsylvania	3	251.80	266
Rinker Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	4	250.40	262
Welty Bros.	West Virginia	5	247.25	260
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	6	246.60	262
Z. D. Horn	Pennsylvania	7	245.90	260
Vaughn's Hatchery	Ohio	8	240.05	248
J. D. Hanson	Oregon	9	239.80	257
Egg and Apple Farm	New York	10	238.60	247

* All the above pens are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER, 1932-1935

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Egg Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
October 1935	65.65	18.57	20.35	22.2	.18
October 1934	63.65	17.88	19.73	22.1	.91
October 1933	63.17	17.87	19.58	22.2	2.56
October 1932	60.08	16.47	18.63	21.7	.32

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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Issue Warning About "Color Added" Oranges

Secretary of Agriculture, J. Hansell French reminds all Pennsylvania dealers in citrus fruits that certain regulations governing the sale of "color added" oranges, are in effect in this Commonwealth and that these rules will be rigidly enforced.

Among important provisions in these rules are the following: 1. Oranges so colored must meet a minimum standard of 9% total soluble solids as shown by the Brix Hydrometer test and each orange must be stamped with the words "COLOR ADDED" in a clear and distinctive manner; 2. No "color added" oranges shall be mixed with other oranges not so colored; 3. The words "COLOR ADDED" shall be stamped in type not less than ¾ inch in size in capital letters on the labels carried on packing boxes; 4. In retail stores, display cards printed in a conspicuous type with the words "COLOR ADDED ORANGES" must be used in close proximity to the "color added" oranges that are being offered for sale.

The complete regulations will be supplied all interested parties upon request.

Secretary French states that the Department will not issue any further warnings relative to the "color added" orange regulations and that the Department has already begun to institute prosecutions for infraction of these regulations.

Sale of Commercial Space Sets New Farm Show Record

Two hundred and fifty-six commercial firms have purchased space to exhibit their products at the Twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show to be held in Harrisburg, January 20-24, Director Howard G. Eisaman reports. All commercial space is now under contract and for the first time in the history of the Show, applicants for commercial space are being refused weeks before the exhibition opens.

These commercial exhibitors include 45 manufacturers of farm machinery, 22 manufacturers of fertilizer and insecticides, 32 makers of dairy and poultry feeds and remedies, 14 growers of potatoes and garden seeds, 12 manufacturers of farm and garden tools, 8 growers of nursery stock, 17 manufacturers of stoves and stokers, 14 makers of refrigerators and electrical household appliances, 20 firms making and selling building material and paint, and 13 manufaturers of incubators or firms selling baby chicks. Other buyers of commercial space include 4 dairy breed associations, 11 publishers of farm and poultry journals, and 38 miscellaneous concessions.

Publish Facts About Egg Law

An informative bulletin entitled "Suggestions for the Retailer on Compliance with the Pennsylvania Fresh Eggs Law" has been issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The publication compiled by E. J. Lawless, Jr., of the bureau of markets gives the provisions of the Fresh Eggs law as amended in the 1935 session of the General Assembly, discusses factors relating to egg quality, and defines terms commonly used to describe quality in eggs.

Ways by which retailers can reduce the loss caused by improper handling of eggs, are outlined in detail. The effect of temperature on egg quality is illustrated and the gauge used to measure the air cell of the eggs is shown.

The publication is being mailed to retailers throughout Pennsylvania. It is free and can be secured by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, designating General Bulletin 532.

State Has 183,434 Herds of Cattle

There are 1,440,814 cattle representing 183,434 herds, under supervision for the control of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, State Department of Agriculture. Since all cattle in Pennsylvania are under supervision, this total represents all the herds in the State. Of these cattle, 1,254,999 have been tested under the area plan and 185,815 under the individual herd plan.

Fifty-eight counties have been declared "modified accredited" meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one percent. Only nine counties—Berks, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Lebanon, Montgomery, Philadelphia and York—are not accredited. All the herds in these counties have been tested, but a retest showing less than one-half of one percent of disease, is necessary before any county is accepted in the "modified accredited" rank.

During October, 61,581 cattle in 6,432 herds were tuberculin tested and of these only 637 or slightly more than one percent reacted.

Milk Plants Must Have Permit From Agricultural Dept.

Recent investigations have revealed a number of milk plants in the Commonwealth which buy milk from producers, operating without a permit from the State Department of Agriculture and therefore doing business in violation of the Pennsylvania Milk Testing Law, first enacted in 1925, officials of the Department explain.

This law specifies that "every creamery, shipping station, milk factory, cheese factory, ice cream factory, or milk condensary, or person receiving buying and paying for milk or cream regardless of the method of settlement shall be required to hold a permit for each and every place where milk or cream is received by weight or measure."

Nothing in the Act applies to individuals buying milk or cream for private use, or to producers buying milk in emergencies to make up their regular supply, or to persons buying from dealers already holding a permit, or to hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, railroad dining cars, retail stores, or drug stores.

The permit is issued by the Secretary of Agriculture upon payment of a fee of five dollars, providing the applicant submits satisfactory evidence of good character. The law requires that the permit be posted in plain view in the milk plant or receiving station for which it is issued. It is valid for one calendar year.

Farm Price Level Continues to Gain

The index of prices paid farmers for important products gained four points, from 106 to 110, between October 15 and November 15, and reached the highest November level since 1930, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The average farm price of the following products increased during the month: wheat, rye, potatoes, lambs, milk cows, horses, mules, chickens, turkeys, milk, butter, eggs and wool. The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased remained unchanged so that the ratio between prices received and prices paid gained three points to 87 which compares with a low point of 61 in February 1933.

For the first time during the past year, the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in Pennsylvania on November 15 was higher than the average for the entire country.

The November 15 average prices with October and pre-war comparisons follow:

Commodity	Nov. 1910-'14	Oct. 1935	Nov. 1935
Wheat per bu.	$.95	$.88	$.89
Corn per bu.	.69	.80	.67
Oats per bu.	.46	.39	.38
Barley per bu.	.67	.56	.55
Rye per bu.	.77	.58	.59
Buckwheat per bu.	.69	.52	.49
Potatoes per bu.	.67	.50	.65
Hay per ton	15.78	9.30	9.00
Apples per bu.	.64	.65	.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	10.70	9.70
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.20	7.20	7.00
Veal calves per 100 lbs.	8.36	9.50	9.50
Sheep per 100 lbs.	4.76	4.10	4.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.22	7.50	7.80
Milk Cows per head	54.40	64.00	67.00
Horses per head	167.20	135.00	137.00
Mules per head	....	134.00	139.00
Chickens per lb.	.126	.175	.179
Turkeys per lb.	....	.23	.25
Milk per 100 lbs.	1.80	1.85	1.95
Butter per lb.	.33	.27	.30
Butterfat per lb.	....	.26	.30
Eggs per doz.	.342	.352	.365
Wool per lb.	.22	.26	.27
FARM PRICE INDEX	Pre-war base		
UNITED STATES	100	109	108
Grain	100	101	90
Fruits and vegetables	100	82	83
Meat animals	100	125	117
Dairy products	100	104	111
Chickens and eggs	100	132	140
Unclassified	100	103	103
PENNSYLVANIA	100	106	110
Grain	100	92	88
Fruits and vegetables	100	70	84
Meat animals	100	122	117
Dairy products	100	108	115
Chickens and eggs	100	136	141
Unclassified	100	60	59
PRICES FARMERS PAY	100	126	126
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PRICES PAID			
United States	100	87	86
Pennsylvania	100	84	87

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

Vol. 20 | Harrisburg, Pa., December 19, 1935 | No. 51

State Laboratory Work Shows Marked Increase

During the first ten months of 1935, the laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture received 484,897 animal and poultry specimens for diagnostic examinations of transmissible diseases. The specimens were distributed as follows: Cattle 182,600; Horse 329; Mule 20; Swine 160; Sheep 840; Goat 23; Dog 2,139; Cat 43; Rabbit 5; Deer 5; Fox 6; Chicken 297,672; Turkey 707; Duck 35; Goose 2; Pheasant 218; Pigeon 9; Canary 5; Miscellaneous 79.

Practicing veterinarians in all parts of the Commonwealth submit all types of specimens to the laboratory. The examinations and diagnoses are made and the results reported promptly. In the case of the examination for rabies, this work becomes extremely important as a public health measure due to the fact that the human family is susceptible to hydrophobia.

The number of specimens handled during the January-October period this year is 129,690 greater than the corresponding period of 1934. It will be observed that a large portion of this laboratory work resulted from the blood testing of cattle for Bang's disease (bovine abortion) and of chickens for Pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea). Both these diseases are taking heavy tolls from Pennsylvania farmers.

Marketing of Graded Potatoes Increases

Substantial progress in the marketing of graded Pennsylvania potatoes is noted in a recent report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

Potato growers in many of the important potato counties of Pennsylvania, realizing that the highest market returns are often received for graded potatoes shipped in from other states, have set up cooperative grading and marketing organizations in an effort to improve local demand for high quality Pennsylvania potatoes.

Grading demonstrations held under the direction of extension specialists of Pennsylvania State College have helped farmers meet the grade requirements as demanded by the market in greater volume to-day.

It has been found necessary to pool the crops of growers in a particular locality in order to cut down the cost of grading and marketing. The united efforts of the growers also insures a uniform quality and grade of sufficient volume to meet the needs of the larger market outlets.

Considerable grading of potatoes this season has been done in Erie, Venango, Clarion, Lancaster and Somerset Counties and the cooperative plan of grading and marketing Pennsylvania potatoes is expected to spread rapidly to other counties of the State before the 1935 crop is completely marketed.

Bureau of markets inspectors located at various shipping points report net returns to growers have ranged from ten to thirty cents more per hundredweight from the graded method of selling over the prices being paid for "partly-graded" stock sold to hucksters or local buyers.

Fewer Culls Found In Poultry Breed Improvement Work

More than 217,900 laying hens have been inspected to December 1 this year in the connection with the poultry standardization work conducted by the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Of these hens, 178,710 were approved and 39,231 or 13.4 percent were culled. This is the lowest percentage of culls since the poultry project was started in 1924, indicating improvement in the general quality of hens in flocks cooperating with the Department.

The total number of hens inspected during the 11-month period exceeds the total for all of 1934 by 7,000.

In addition to culling, almost 191,000 birds were blood tested for Pullorum disease, of which three percent reacted.

There are 317 flocks in 35 counties, under supervision in this breed improvement work.

Warn Dealers and Farmers Against Seed Bargains

Each year a number of the reliable seedmen and farmers in the Commonwealth fall victim to offerings of cheap seed from other states, officials of the State bureau of plant industry explain. Since retailers and many farm buyers place orders during mid-winter for their spring supply of seed, it is especially important that the reliability of the wholesalers and the protection afforded by the State Seed Law be kept in mind.

The advice from the State seed officials is to buy from wholesalers of known reliability and to keep in mind the following points:

1. Beware of the seedsmen who offer seeds at bargain prices. Invariably something is wrong.

2. Remember the law cannot hold responsible a dealer who is located outside the limits of the State. The retailer must stand responsible for the seeds which he sells. If they violate the law, he is liable to a fine not to exceed $200.

3. Demand that the seeds be tagged as is required by the Pennsylvania Seed Law of all seeds sold within the State.

A total of 3,128 samples of seed were analyzed in the State laboratory during 1935. Of these 1,867 were official samples collected and tested in the enforcement of the Seed Law. A report giving full information on these tests is being prepared and will be made available in printed form within the next six weeks.

One of First Farm Shows Held In 1809

An interesting old record recently discovered by officials of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicates that one of the first farm products shows in America was held in Philadelphia one hundred and twenty-six years ago.

On July 18 and 19, 1809, the "Pennsylvania Society for Improving the Breed Cattle" held a cattle show at Bush Hill in that city. Premiums amounting to $900 were offered for the best cattle and sheep excepting the Merino. The officials of the Society explained that they did not "think it worthwhile to offer a premium for Merino sheep as the public ought to be fully aware of their importance."

It is evident from this comment that the exhibition was educational in nature, a characteristic which has since been so uniquely developed in the Pennsylvania Farm Show held in January each year in Harrisburg.

Entries of Livestock Exceed Show Space

A preliminary check by show officials indicates that all livestock departments of the Pennsylvania Farm Show will be filled to capacity and that some entries will have to be rejected for lack of space. The official entry list is now being prepared for printing.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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J. Hansell French, Secretary of Agriculture

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1,481 Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Entered for State Show

Fourteen hundred and eighty-one head of livestock consisting of 82 horses, 603 sheep, 153 swine, 200 beef cattle, and 443 dairy cattle, will be seen at the twentieth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, January 20-24, according to J. Hansell French, chairman of the Farm Show Commission. There will also be a record poultry show, judging from the entries being compiled.

Livestock entries closed December 5, and entries from several prospective exhibitors had to be refused because of lack of accommodations, Secretary French explains. The total number of entries accepted is approximately the same as last year, when the exhibit space was likewise filled to the limit. An official list giving complete information on each animal entered is being printed and will be available a few days before the Show opens.

In the horse department there will be 82 animals on exhibit. The Sheep section will have 415 entries in the open classes, 168 4-H Club lambs and 20 fat sheep making a total of 603 entries. The swine show will have 127 entries in the open classes and 26 in the classes for vocational schools. The 4-H baby beef clubs will exhibit 100 fat steers which will be the best selections from 202 animals fattened by 4-H Club boys and girls in ten counties. In addition to these fat steers, the beef cattle show will consist of 100 entries in the open classes. The dairy cattle department will have 357 animals in the open classes exhibited by adults and 86 head of 4-H Club calves, some of which will also be shown in the open classes. All of the leading breeds will be represented in the livestock show which will be judged by nine of the outstanding authorities in the East.

Judging Schedule

The livestock judging schedule has been announced as follows: Monday morning January 20, Belgian horses, Holstein cattle concluded in afternoon, B-Type Merino, Cotswold, Lincoln, Shropshire and C-Type Merino sheep and fat wether lambs; Monday afternoon, Percheron horses, Leicester, Rambouillets, and Hampshire sheep; Tuesday morning January 21, Guernsey and Jersey cattle concluded in afternoon, Dorset and Cheviot sheep, Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China swine; Tuesday afternoon, Southdown and Oxford sheep, Hampshire, Duroc Jersey, and Vocational classes of swine; Wednesday morning January 22, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss cattle concluded in afternoon; Wednesday afternoon, Hereford cattle; Thursday morning January 23, Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus cattle; Thursday afternoon, county classes of 4-H Club steers and special awards, Shropshire and Southdown 4-H Club lambs; Friday morning, January 24, Cheviot, Dorset and Hampshire 4-H Club lambs, grand champion 4-H fat lamb award, and grand champion 4-H Club baby beef award.

Auction sales of livestock have been arranged as follows: Wednesday afternoon, January 22, sale of Chester White, Poland China and Hampshire bred sows; Thursday afternoon, January 23, sale of Berkshire and Duroc Jersey bred sows; Friday afternoon, January 24, sale of 4-H Club baby beef steers and fat lambs.

Eggs Lauded As Economical Food

Eggs are an economical food and should be included in the daily diet of every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania, asserts James L. States, market analyst in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

He explains that eggs contain the following essential food nutrients—First: Protein, required for repairing old body tissue and building new tissue. Second: Fat, which furnishes fuel to burn the sugars and starches in the diet. Third: Iron, for the maintenance of normal condition of the blood. Fourth: Phosphorus, necessary for development and maintenance of bones and teeth. Fifth: Vitamins A, B, D and E.

The market analyst reminds the ten million consumers within the Commonwealth that eggs are delivered to the kitchen in nature's own sanitary packages (the shell), are readily obtainable and easily prepared for consumption, are adopted to and required in practically all good baking, and are suitable and desirable for every member of the family.

More Pennsylvania Grapes Shipped

Four hundred and four cars of Pennsylvania grapes were shipped from the Erie County district this fall, and of this total 389 cars or 96 percent were inspected for grade by Federal-State representatives. This compares with 345 cars inspected last year according to R. E. Atkinson, Director of the State Bureau of Markets.

In addition more trucklots were loaded and inspected than in any previous year and nearly nine million pounds of grapes for juice factories were certified compared to six and one-thirds million in 1934. The grapes this season averaged 87 percent "U. S. No. 1 Table or Juice" quality and 13 percent "unclassified." The high percentage of "unclassified" was due to early fall freezing damage.

The 1935 prices received by growers were slightly lower than in 1934, due to the large crop and the heavy frost damage.

Mr. Atkinson states further that the enfringements of the grape marketing law were held to a minimum through strict enforcement of the Act. Only two prosecutions were necessary during the fall season although more than 700 truck or carlot grape shipments were examined for compliance with the provisions of the law.

Poultry Industries Plan Exposition

Pennsylvania poultrymen are planning to take a prominent part in the Poultry Industries Exposition to be held in New York City, February 4-8, 1936. The Exposition is sponsored by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

557,863 Dogs Licensed

A report from the State bureau of animal industry shows that 557,863 individual dog licenses were issued in Pennsylvania during the first ten months of 1935. This is 25,512 more than during the corresponding period of 1934.

Lily Bulbs

Reports reaching the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture indicate that lily bulbs of doubtful quality are being sold in some mid-western States. Department officials are, therefore, advising all prospective purchasers of bulbs in Pennsylvania to buy from sources known to be reliable.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL EGG LAYING CONTEST

TEN HIGH PENS TO DECEMBER 1, 1935, WITH MONTHLY RANK*

	State	Rank Oct. 31	Rank Nov. 30	Points to Date	Eggs to Date
Welty Bros.	W. Virginia	6	1	536.00	506
Dryden Poultry Breeding Farm	California	1	2	525.10	537
Guy A. Leader	Pennsylvania	2	3	514.35	534
A. M. Wolgemuth	Pennsylvania	3	4	514.05	527
Sunnyridge Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	5	5	508.20	482
J. A. Hanson	Oregon	10	6	496.20	514
Z. D. Horn	Pennsylvania	8	7	491.65	509
North Poultry Farm	Pennsylvania	7	8	486.70	496
Vaughn's Hatchery	Ohio	9	9	482.15	488
E. B. Parmenter	Massachusetts	13	10	481.80	507

* E. B. Parmenter's pen is Single Comb Rhode Island Red. All others are Single Comb White Leghorns.

PRODUCTION SUMMARY FOR NOVEMBER, 1932-1935

Month	Percent Production	Average Points Per Bird	Average Eggs Per Bird	Average Eggs Weight Oz. Per Doz.	Percent Mortality
November 1935	68.60	39.45	41.84	22.8	.72%
November 1934	67.84	38.53	41.38	22.6	2.43%
November 1933	63.59	36.25	38.79	22.7	4.96%
November 1932	61.52	34.08	37.65	22.1	2.93%

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW—HARRISBURG—JANUARY 20-24, 1936

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